DICAL.

TRADE SALE . 27, 9:80 a. m. GOODS LD LINENS.

do'clock p. m. Spring Trade Sale

NNUAL SALE

ed Merchandise, sold for GORE & CO., Auctioneers. SUTTERS & CO. EDNESDAY SALE.

White Granite and Yellow
thery, Groceries, and
ten Ware.

Peb. 28, at 10 o'clock.
Booms, 118 & 120 Walnash-av.

PROPERTY vithout Roserve.

punce the sale at public ascilon

met at 110 clock a. m., ou the
sallery; buildings, fixtures, and
me of ground, situated at the
Atton & St. Louis and Chicaro,
silvuda. The property will be
wisher. Full particulars will be
Elis & CO., Auctioneera, 116 LOTS

AR TRADE SALE. AR THADE SALE,
ng, March 1, at 9:30,
118 & 120 Wabash-av.
e full lines of salable groots.
SURG EMBROIDERIES
I most showy patterns.
Hosiery, Straw Goods, &c.
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GCTION.
Feb. 27, at 9:30 o'clock.
Goods. Cong., Alexis,
Shoes, without reserve.
MARA & CO., Auctioneers. IODGES & CO. EST LAKE-ST. all bell on Monday morning relock consisting of a Beautiful Parior Orgas, tare. H. C. Parior Feirand Kitchen Utented Ware.

As Eale positive and must be the consistency of the consiste

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LTINE SALE THIS WEEK. TIONERY.

CELED RATED throughout the Union expressed to all arts. 1 Bank apward at B. 40, 60c per B. Address there GUN THER, Confec-toner, Chicago.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

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BLACK SILKS! CONNECTICUT

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Taffeta Sublime at \$2.50; Former price \$3.50. Ladies about to purchase BLACK SiLKS will find the above prices lower than they have been for many

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

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REPORT. REPORT.

"To Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Upright, and Square Pianos, for volume of tone, good construction, and excellence of workmanship, and because of originality of design and artistic skill in their Upright Instruments, with ingenious combination of mechanical devices for securing permanence of tone."

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W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE. PEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPUOL, DUBLIN,
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STATE OF INDIANA. Thursday, March a
STATE OF VIRGINIA. THURSDAY, MARCH
Cablas, 800 Secretary Second Cabla, 845. Return Tickets, 800. Secretage at lowcat rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Gencent Agrata.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers steven New York and Havre, calling at Plymosth B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot B. Leuren, Eachesac, Wednesday, beginning B. Leuren, Lachesac, Wednesday, March 7, 11 Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-M.,

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Sate.

Trom Bremen Fler, foot of Third-st., Hoboken,
tes of passage—From New York to Southampton,
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ta, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight
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Policies..... 956, 481.81 EXPENSES: Commissions to Agents .. \$ 462,836.55 Salaries of of-

tionery, Advertising, Postage, ex-change, etc. 106, 092, 56

Change, etc. 108, 092.58 880, 062.72

Taxes and Profit and Loss. 873, 211.79

7, 061, 033.19 BALANCE, NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1876 \$44,020, 146.47 SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Net or Ledger Assets...... \$44,020.146.47

Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1876.....\$48,213,006.33 

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1876 ..... \$4,121,982.93 

JAMES GOODWIN. President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Ass't Secretary.
D. H. WELLS, 2d Ass't Secretary. STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO., General Agents for Illinois,

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Will buy a fine SILK HAT, former price \$7.00. In order to give our customers the benefit of the low prices, it was necessary to manufacture our own SILK HATS. The above are manufacturer's prices. We find the public will not pay war prices, therefore we are compelled to be the first in making prices according to the times.

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We are now receiving the Spring Styles of Men's and Boys' Hats. Furs of every kind closing out at cost. J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison st.

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"Perry on Trusts and Trustees."

This edition contains all the original text of Judge Story as he left it in the fifth edition, together with the additions made by Judge Redfield, which are distinguished from the original text by brackets [1]. Hetween eight and nine handred cases, selected from the latest and most import decisions, have been added to the anthorities before cited. The notes of the presents editor have been assimilated to the whole body of notes to the various sections of the book. The notes of the various editors are distinguished from the notes of the author by brackets [1], it not having been thought important to distinguish the notes of mere editors from each other. Although very considerable matter has been added to the notes in this edition, ret. by the elimination of unimportant matter and by a new arrangement and condensation of the notes, about a hundred pages have been saved in the size of each volume.

BISHOP ON CRIMINAL LAW. SIXTH EDITION. 2 vols. Svo. Law sheep. \$12,00.

NOMMENTARIES ON THE CRIMINAL LAW.

By JOBL PRENTISS BISHOP.

This sixth edition contains over a third more cases han the preceding one, together with what they greent. The whole matter is compressed and made nore clear, each topic more easily found, and all rought down to the time of publication. LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., Publishers.

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of floor room for manufacturing purposes, TO RENT, with power and steam elevator, in brick block on Wash-ington-st., between Clinton and Jefferson, in large or small rooms. A. E. BISHOP, 10 South Jefferson-st. DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the coparinership hereto-fore existing under the firm name of Heintz & Geist has been dissolved by mutual consent. Pull Heintz retiring. The business of commission, flour and grain, will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned, assuming all accounts.

WINTER RESORTS. THE BOTAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Names. Bahama lalands, For full information apply to JAMES LIDGER WOOD & CO. 755 Broadway, New York.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1877. ALMOST THERE.

Seven Letters More Will Finish the Electoral Alphabet.

And It Will Be Finished in Spite of the Obstructionists.

They Were Routed and Beaten at Every Point Yesterday.

Pennsylvania and Rhode Island Counted for Hayes.

South Carolina Reached, and Referred to the Commission.

Which Will Make Short Work of the Absurd and Puerile Objections.

Exciting Episode in the House Debate Yesterday.

What Honest Men Call Bravery the Knaves Denounce as Cowardice.

Preparations in Progress for the Inauguration Ceremonies.

President Hayes Will Probably Take the Oath of Office Sunday.

Hordes of Office-Seekers Pouring in Upon Him at Columbus.

THE COUNT.

THE COUNT.

DEFEATED ALL ABOUND.

Special Departs to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—It has been a day for the anarchists. They threatened all day yesterday that they would to-day commence a filloustering movement which would result in defeating the sending of the Bouth Carolina case to the Electors' Commission before Wednesday. These attempts were made this morning and continued throughout the day, but they were beaten at every point by a large majority, and at 6:15, after a continuous session of more than eight bours, the certificates of the South Carolina case were referred to the sion of more than eight hours, the certificates of the South Carolina case were referred to the Commission. This result might have been reached sooner-but for the unfortunate and stu-pid parliamentary blunders committed in two or three instances by Republicans. The day was full of complicated, dilatory, and filibuster-ing motions. Early in the morning the Revo-lutionists were

MADE VERY JUBILANT

by a ruling of Speaker Bandall that the testi-mony in the Pennsylvania case could be read, and by a victory which they gained in sustaining that ruling upon an appeal from the Chair. The motion to read was carried by yeas, 133; nays, 116,—only thirteen Democrats voting with the Republicans. At this stage of the proceedings many Republicans were discouraged, and feared that the revolutionists in the Sunday interim had succeeded in strengthening their their strength, as many Democrats who otherwise would have voted with the Republicans preferred to vote with their party, since the issue had been made on the residing of a comparative-ly brief piece of testimony that it would have taken much less time to read than to call the roll upon, and for the further reason that in making their objections the Republicans were innecessarily irritating and offensive.

THE GREAT ANXIETY was lest the precedent established in the Penn-sylvania case might necessitate the reading of the voluminous testimony of the South Carolina Investigation Committee, for which two or three days would be required. The attempt was not made to read this as a part of the objection in the Joint Convention, but it will undoubtedly be made in the House when the case is returned from the Tribunal. The fact that the manuscript of the entire South Carolina testimony
has been withdrawn from the Government
Printing Office by the Democratic Committee
confirms this theory.

THE TEST VOTE OF THE DAY

was on the motion made by Poppleton, of Ohio, after the session of the Joint Convention, that after the session of the Joint Convention, that the House take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The Ohio Democrats, especially those who have been rejected by their constituents, are the most conspicuous in their attempts to lead the flibustering revolutionists. This mo-tion was rejected by a vote of 183 years to 78 upon a motion of a really filibustering character, the anarchists have not increased their strength. Their highest vote last week was 83, and they did not exceed this number to-day. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans in the negative:

Description of the negative:

Abbott, Hancock, Alnaworth, Hardenbergh, Bagley, Harrison, Beebe, Harrison, Beebe, Harrison, Beebe, Harrison, Beebe, Harrison, Beebe, Harrison, Beebe, Harrison, Bretarell, Harrison, Beebe, Harrison, Bretarell, Bland, Haymond, Bloutt, Holman, Thomas, Campbell, Candler, Landers (Ind.), Warner, Waiker (N. J.), Campbell, Candler, Landers (Conn.) Warren, Watterson, Cutler, Lord, Weils (Mo.), Durham, Morgan, Whitehouse, John Morgan, Williams, A. J. Fanikner, New, Williams, A. J. Fanikner, New, Williams, Gales, Pappe, Goode, Piper, Wilson (W. Ya.), Goodin, Powell, Goodin, Powell, Goodin, Powell, Goodin, Powell, Res, Yeates, RHODB ISLAND.

Goodin. Powell, Wood (N.Y.), Gunter. Rea. Yeates.

Hismitton (N.J.) Reagen.
The debate upon the Rhode Island care was manifestiy intended only for delay. For, after a show of opposition, the House voted to count the Electoral votes in Rhode Island without a division and without serious objection. This is the first case in which the two Houses have concurred in an affirmative vote not to reject. Cate, of Wisconsin, and Barney Canifield, of Chicago, were the most pronounced of any members from the Northwest in favor of the revolutionary theory. At the close of Hewitt's melodramatic speech, when the dyspeptic Chairman of the National Democratic Committee pictured himself as a generalissimo leading the Democratic hosts to everthrow injustice

he shouted in the confusion that it

would be committed to the decision of the tribunal.

Barney Caulfield presented the resolutions of the Executive Democratic Committee at Chicago, and had them read, but he took special pains to notify the House that he assumed no responsibility for them, and neither indersed nor disavowed their sentiments. LeMoyre and Carter Harrison took no public notices of these resolutions.

In connection with their presentation, the appearance of Dr. Fowler, of Springfield, is noted here. He has the reputation of being the special agent of Tilden, instructed to come here to encourage the fillustering movements.

RHODE ISLAND IN THE SENATE.

The insipecrity of the objections to Rhode Island was demonstrated by the fate they met with in the Senate. Not a single vote was given to sustain them. The two Senators who signed them were Kelly and Gordon. After the former's performances in the Oregon case it surprised nobody that he should be found co-operating with the fillbusters of the House, but even he had not the hardfood to go against his

prised nobody that he should be found co-operating with the silibusters of the House, but even he had not the hardfhood to go against his party solid as it was for counting the complete Rhode Island return. He refrained from voting when the roll was called. Gordon's position astonished all his friends, for he has been reckoned among the most conservative of the Southern men. He did not answer when his name was called, but after the roll was finished he voted aye with the rest, thus virtually declaring that the objections he had signed were good for nothing but to produce delay. The probable explanation of his inconsistent course is that he was overpersuaded by some of the obstructionists to put his name to the paper and did so without knowing the facts of the case.

THE TRIBUNAL.

THE TR

that there was no registry of votes as required by the Constitution. If this argument is good,

HAMPTON HAS NO CLAIM to the Governorship, and Chamberlain holds over. Another reason is that there were United States Deputy Marshals at the polls, and so there were in New York and many other States whose votes the Democrats are not protesting against counting. A third objection is, that there is no State Government republican in form in South Carolina, which, if it were true, would warrant the very military interference alleged in the foregoing objection. The whole paper appears absurdly unsound and illogical, and it will try the patience of the Commission to listen to an effort to sustain it.

PRESS REPORT.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Electoral Commission reassembled at half-past 6, immediately after the two Houses separated, all the members present, Mr. Kernan, successor to Senator Thurman, taking his seat for the first time. The papers referred to the Commission by the two Houses in joint session were read by the Secretary.

Secretary.

In response to inquiry as to who appeared as the objectors, Mr. Hurd announced that Mr. Cochrane and himself who appear as objectors to Certificate No. 1.

Mr. Lawrence said Senator Christiancy and himself would appear for objectors to Certificate No. 2.

himself would appear for objectors to Certificate
No. 2.

Senator Christiancy said he appeared for the
objectors, but they did not propose to occupy
the whole time allowed them.

In response to another inquiry as to who
would appear as counsel, Mr. Hurd said he was
not prepared to state at this time, but would
announce counsel to the Commission to-morrow morning.

Mr. Matthews stated that Mr. Shellabarger
and himself would appear in favor of certificate
No. 1.

The Commission then adjourned till to-mor-

The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT
met to-day pursuant to adjournment, and,
without transacting any business, adjourned till
Thursday, March 1.

A WEAK SCHEME

OF THE IMPOTENT FILIBUSTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Some of the filibustering conspirators think there is a hitch in the plan for the completion of the count under direction of the President of the Senate. which will make it inoperative. They believe it will be in their power to retard the further prosecution of the count so that the last State cannot be reached before Saturday. That State is Wisconsin.
They have trumped up a filmsy charge against the eligibility of one of the Wisconsin Electors, which will be put in the form of objections, which will be put in the form of objections, and will require the two Houses to separate. Then the fillbusters expect to prevent a reassembling by making dilatory motions if the Speaker will permit, and if not, by carrying a recess by a stampede until the Congress dies, and with it the Presidential count, at noon on Sunday, March 4. The President of the Senate

TILDEN'S DAY IS OVER.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—No doubt is WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—No doubt is any longer possible that while Hewitt is opposed to filibustering, Tilden himself is in favor of it, and the obstructionists are acting under the advice of his personal agents here. He has, of course, given up all hope of being inaugurated on the 4th of March, but he does entertain the absurd idea that if a new election can be held he can be successful. The truth is, that if the sentiments of the Democratic party in Congress are any indication of those held elsewhere in the country Gov. Tilden will never again be the candidate of the Democratic party. Even some of the New the Democratic party. Even some of the New York delegation, who always supported him

suitable reception and a ball, the subject was left to an Executive Committee for determina-

A good many Ohio men are very positive that senator herman will be Secretary of the Treas-Some insist that the leading motive of Dudley Field pressing his bill for a new election is that, he expects to be retained as leading counsel in a great Presidential lawsuit.

he expects to be retained as leading counsel in a great Presidential lawuit.

PINTABURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PINTABURG, Pa. Feb. 26.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS. This Chamber, representing the commercial and industrial industries of this city, did on the 22d day of January, without regard to party, and in good faith, pass a series of resolutions indozsing the Electoral Commission for the peaceable settlement of the Presidential question and,

WHEREAS, Any delay or action that tends to protract the adjustment of this exciting question or impose upon the country another Presidential election would be, in our judgment, disastrous in its effects upon the industries of the country, disturbing trade and unsettling commercial values; therefore

Resolved, That our members in Congress be, and hereby are, most respectfully but urgently requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure and hasten a speedy termination of this disturbing issue.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

sion.

Mr. Stenger took the ground that, under the Constitution and under the laws of Pennsylvania,
Henry N. Boggs was not entitled to cast his vote as

Henry N. Boggs was not entitled to cast his vote as Elector.

At 12:10 o'clock the Speaker announced a new legislative day, and, after the journal of Saturday was read, the discussion was resumed.

HEWITT.

Mr. Hewitt again returned to the charge which be had made on Saturday against the good faith of Mr. Hoar for acting and voting in the Electorsi Commission at variance with his speech in the House, and said that that gentleman, in his attempt to answer the charge on Saturday, had seized the mantle of Webster, and tried, reversing the most process, to eke out the fox's skin with the lion's hide. But even the mantle of Webster was not broad enough to cover misrepresentation and frand. He cited various propositions and votes in the Commissions showing that Mr. Hoar had uniformly voted against the admission of evidence to show frand on the part of the Louisiana Retarning Board, and he asked whether that (quoting Hoar's words) was 'justice and righteousness." He (Hoar) had voted in the Louisiana case that the Commission had power to take evidence that the commission had power to take evidence that the commission had power to take evidence that the commission had now read that the seal of the State was or was not the antientic seal, and as to whether Watts held a commission from the United States. But where there

and oppression, Cate marched round to the area in front of the Speaker's desk so enraged as to be unable to stand upon more than one foot at a time. Frantically shaking his set in the air he shouted in the confusion that it he shouted in the confusion that it he shouted in the confusion that it.

Barney Caulfied presented the resolutions of the Executive Democratic Committee at Chinage, and had them read, but he took special pains to notify the House that he assumed no responsibility for them, and neither indersed nor disavowed their sentiments. Lettory and Carter Harrison took no public notices of these resolutions.

In connection with their presentation, the appearance of Dr. Fowler, of Springfield, is noted here. He has the reputation of being the special agent of Tilden, instructed to come here to encourage the filtbustering movements.

EHODE ISLAND IN THE SENATE.

The instincerity of the objections to Rhode Island was demonstrated by the fate they met with in the Senate. Not a single vote was given to sustain them. The two Senators who signed them were Kelly and Gordon. After the former's performances in the Oregon case it survivaled to chard on the Conduction of the Senate, and the Island was demonstrated by the fate they met with in the Senate. Not a single vote was given to sustain them. The two Senators who signed them were Kelly and Gordon. After the former's performances in the Oregon case it survivaled to chard to have the should be found for the conduction of the Senate, and the sustain them. The two Senators who signed the senate of the count will be a matter of record, and patent to the world, and, if the House and the survey is a single act that is a surface of the sustain the should be found for the count will be a matter of record, and patent to the world, and, if the House are consuming the should and the resolution of the session with their measurements had been on all excessions the term was consuming the three was a consuming the the country of the transition of the session with their meas

would come out all right. He (Hoar) wanted no a other evidence of the utter delusion and folly that had prompted the charge against him than that the gentleman (Hewitt) had himself furnished the prophecy. It was not one of the exact sciences, but he (Hoar) would venture the prophecy that there would not be an event in the history of the country which would be in future more gratifying to the American people than the constitutional assertion of limit between State and national anthority which the Electoral Commission had made. If the Democratic party, under the excitement of today, inflamed with eager passionifor power, disapproved and condemned it, he would appeal from "Philip drunh to Philip sober." He would appeal from "Philip drunh to Philip sober." He would appeal from "Philip drunh to Philip sober." He would appeal from party, maddened, excited, drunk in the present, to its future and to its past. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Springer closed the debate with an argument against the decision of the Commission.

The vote was then taken on Stenger's substitute for Kelley's resolution, and it was adopted—yeas, 135; nays, 119. So the House decided that the vote of Boggs should not be counted because he was not appointed in conformity with the constitution and laws of Pennylvanis.

ON WITH THE COUNT.

The Senate was notified of the vote and of the readiness of the House to meet the Senate in joint meeting, and at 3:15 the Senators entered the nail. The pressing officer called the meeting to order, and the action of each House having been read, he announced that, the two Houses not having concurred otherwise, the vote of Pennsylvania would be counted.

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon

Resolved, That our members in Congress be, and hereby are, most respectfully but argently requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure and hasten a speedy termination of this disturbing issue.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON. Feb. 28.—An order censuring the Electoral Commission was rejected in the House to-day, 139 to 41, seven Democrats voting with the majority.

St. LOUIS DEMOCRATS.

Sr. LOUIS PENDORRATS.

Sr. LOUIS PENDORRATS.

Sr. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—A petition, addressed to the Democratic members of the Lower House of Congress, earnestly praying that they offer no factious opposition to the Electoral count, but, on the contrary, permit it to proceed as rapidly as possible, was numerously signed on 'Change Lo-day by men of all parties.

IN THE HOUSE.

BOGOS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The House met at 10 o clock, but it was nearly 12 before business began, the interval being consumed in a call of the House, and in voting by yeas and nays on the question whether the testimony taken before the Committee on the Privileges of the House in the case of Pennsylvania Elector Doggs (appointed instead of Daniel J. Morrill, Contennial Commissioner) should be read. The House has a scordingly read.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution that the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger offered a substitute that it should not be.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution that the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger offered a substitute that it should not be.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution was based on principles so often overruled in law that his side of the House could submit the question without discussion.

Mr. Stenger took the ground that, the regent of Pennsylvania and the leave of Pennsylvania would now return to its chamber, so that both House might separately consider and decided upon the objection.

Mr. Stenger took the ground that, the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger offered a substitute that it should not be.

Mr. Kelley and the objection of the vote of Boggs should be counted,



PRICE FIVE CENTS.

After quite a lengthy discussion, the House ceeded to vote on the substitute offered by Earnes that the vote of Slater be counted. It agreed to without a division.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) then offered a resolution motify the Senate.

Mr. Knott offered as a substitute that the Senat be notified that the House will meet the Senat 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Point of ogice being raised against Knott's ration, the Speaker sustained the point of order, this decision was applanded.

Mr. Wilson's resolution was then adopted.

The Senators accordingly, at 6 o'clock, re-ente the Chamber, and the vote of Rhode Island wafter the openrance of the usual formality. In ounced as 4 for Hayes and Wheeler.

The next certificate opened was that from Solarolina, authenticated by Gov. Chamberla showing 7 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. It willowed by another certificate abowing 7 votes Tilden and Hendricks, with a statement by Electors explaining the absence of the Governor a uthentication.

ident of the United States elected by the qualified voters of said State, and showing that said persons were thepersons having the highest number of votes, and were elected, which certificate is dated Dec. 6, 1876, and it has been read before both Houses of Congress, by reason of which said Bowen, Winsmith, Johnston, Hurley, Nash, Cook, and Myers were the lawful Electors for the State of South Carolina.

Sixth—That the lists of the votes cast by the said Bowen, Winsmith, Hurley, Nash, Cook, and Myers have annexed to them a certificate of the Governor of the State of South Carolina required to be made by Secs. 139 and 138 United States Revised Statutes.

Serenth—That the said lists have annexed to them a list of the names of said Bowen. Winsmith, Johnston, Hurley, Nash, Cook, and Myers as Electors, and to wich the seal of South Carolina was affixed by the Servetary of State, and signed by the Governor and Secretary as required by the laws of South Carolina.

Signed by John J. Patterson, Angus Cameron, J. P. Christinney, Senators: William-Lawrence, C. G. Lapham, N. P. Banks, Robert Smalls, S. L. Hoge, J. H. Rainey, Representatives.

The objections having been read, the presiding officer announced that they would be submitted to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision, and that the Senate would now retire to its own Chamber.

The House then, at 6:30, took a recess till 10 tomorrow morning.

The following Democrats voted with the Republicans against reading the testimony in the Peansylvania case: [Goodin, Potter, Ward, Ward

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The session was resumed at 10 o'clock, but no business was done, the Senators awaiting the decision of the House in the Pennsylvania Elector's case.

At 3:10 p. m. Mr. Adams. Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate and notified that body of the action of the House in the Pennsylvania case, and also that the House was now ready to meet the Senate for the purpose of resuming the count.

The Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House.

Upon returning at 3:30, the President pro tem announced that the Schale retired from the joint meeting upon objection made to the certificate of Rhode Island. andounced that the sense retrievate from the sense receives a pool of Rhode Island.

The Secretary read the objection to the vote of William S. Slater, appointed Elector by the Legisture in place of George H. Corliss.

Mr. Burnside submitted a resolution that the vote of William S. Slater he counted with the other votes of the Electors of Rhode Island, notwithstanding the objections made thereto.

After a brief debate, the question being on the resolution of Mr. Burnside, it was UNANIMOUSLT AGREED TO—yeas, 57; nays, none.

The Secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives of the action of the Senate.

At 3:35 the Clerk of the House again appeared, and notified the Senate of the action of the House in the Rhode Island case, and also that the House was now ready to receive the Senate and resume the count.

The Senate then left its Chamber.

Upon returning at 6:30, the President pro tempore announced that the Senate having retired from the joint meeting of the two Houses upon an objection submitted to the certificate from Senate of the Senate would now resume legislative business.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

THE PILORIMAGE TO COLUMBUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—Gov. Hayes may well congratulate himself that there has been so little time from the hour the result was actually decided until his inaugural shall take place. During the past ten days every train arriving has had its band of missionaries, some bearing huge packages of indorsements and petitions to Gov. Hayes, setting forth the shill-ties for such office as the applicant may desire, and his zeal and great service in the Republican ranks, which at this time deserve special recognition. As the time for his inauguration approaches the more numerous are the delegations, and the more, easer to gain an interview

ands one representative only thus far. A. Ban-ing Norton is the coal-porter from the State hat Sheridan would lease and reside himself

ere seems to have been sad neglect in this re-ect. They come not, but the mail received at he Governor's office bears evidence that they, co, desire to be remembered when the time comes bute the good gifts. Cincinnati has by all odds won the banner. No two cities in the country have been as fully represented as Pork

smile on his face which cast a ray of nunshine on all with whom he met. It is whis-pered he desires to be Assistant United States reasurer at Cincinnati. Rumor says that ex-Gov. Noyes is to go abroad. On Saturday norning the Governor and family quietly left the city to spend the Sabbath at their home in Fremont, and to attend to personal matters of a business nature. A number of visitors were waiting to have an terview, and it was nearly noon before the pondent of an Eastern paper has been lying in rait several days in order to interview the Gov-

The President-elect will keep his own counsel until such time as he feels he has the right to make known his policy. It is safe to assume, however, that toward the South the utmost conbowever, that toward the South the utmost con-sideration consistent with the public good will be apparent at an early day. With the large num-ber of callers at the Executive Mansion,—men of all classes and conditions,—ministers, pro-cessors, and the most humble citizens are all re-ceived in the same courteous manner. The un-certainty as to what the decision might be did not seem to have the least effect on his every-

HIS DUTIES AS GOVERNOR OF ORIO are attended to with the same earnest inquiry and attention as of old. Among the prominent arrivals to-day are ex-Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, the Hon. Demas Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ex-Gov. Jim Ashley. Gov. Hayes and family returned from Fremont this evening. There is a rumor in circulation that a plot has been discovered by which the train bearing the President-elect to Washington will be wrecked, and Hayes assassinated. Little confidence is placed in the story.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—The Gazette's springfield, O., special says Gov. Hayes, while nr oute from Fremont to Columbus, passed an hour in Springfield to-day. He was escorted to one of the hotels, and, being introduced to the ecople, made a brief speech. He expressed congratulations that in a week's time this busness which has occupied the attention of the people, made a brief speech. He expressed congratulations that in a week's time this busness which has occupied the attention of the country for eight months would be over. He noped that the people would acquiese unietly whoever might be the person leclared elected. He believed the country leasines peace and security, and thought this dea should be the expression of the people to heir representatives a: Washington. Realizagh is lack of special fitness for the dutles to the performance of which he might be called, e placed his trust in Almighty God, who rules ne destinies of nations. These remarks were eceived with tremendous applause, and the rowd did not disperse until the departure of the train.

AT COLUMBUS.

Arrangements are being made by citizens, without regard to party, for a brilliant farewell reception to Gev. Hayes and wife in the State-House next Wednesday night.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Tybune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Regarding Mr. Hayes' Fremont speech, the Post says editorially:
Statesmanship may be not ill-defined as tact applied to large subjects. Certainly, no statesman can get on well without tact. A publicist may be learned and able, pure and patriotic. Without it he may be a great orator, advocate, or agitator, but he cannot be successful in the administration of affairs unless he possess a liberal share of the sound judgment, the common sense, the intellectual advoitness which go to make up tact in its broadest sense. The speech of Mr. Hayes at Fremont Saturday evening shows that he has this germ-element of seech of Mr. Hayes at Fremont Saturday rening shows that he has this germ-element of atesmanship in resisting the temptation to say ings which ought not to be said; in resisting the qual temptation to review solidity to say anything; modestly, effectively, and gracefully saying hat put his immeliate audience, made up from oth parties, into good humor, and what we between the parties, into good humor. He exercised a ct which will serve him well in the treatment of a various matters which will come before him tring the next four years.

## LOUISIANA. THE WHITE LEAGUE MARCHING AND COUNTER-MARCHING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26.—There are in-

creasing indications of approaching disturbances. Unusual activity is noticed in White League circles. Squads of men march about the streets after dark, generally unarmed to outward appearance. To-day a body of armed White Leaguers arrived from Texas. It has leaked out that there is or was an intention on their part to take the State-House next Sunday during the interregnum in the National Govern-ment, when it was believed there would be no

ment, when it was believed there would be no President. It, however, the Senate elect Morton President this scheme will be regarded with less favor. It might be supposed, from the noise made, that Bishop Wilmer, now an ambassador to Gov. Hayes, Dr. Paimer, and other White-League priests who are voeiferous supportors of Nicholls, represented all the people in Louisiana in that support, but they do not represent the majority of the people of Louisiana, viz.:

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

It is a curious fact that nearly every colored church in this city is crowded nightly at meetings held for the express purpose of praying God in His wisdom for the successful installation of Hayes as President and Packard as Govr. These meetings have been going on some time, and some of them have been so large that the school authorities have been applied to for the use of the public school buildings, the churches being too small. In reference to MATES' NUCH-TALKED-OF SOUTHERN FOLICY, by which it is expected the Louisiana and South Carolina Democrats will be the principal gainers, it is a significant fact that no Democratic members of Congress from Louisiana have voted against the extreme filibusters. Ellis and Levy have acted with them all through, and Gibson and Spencer have been absent. The Democratic city press generally favor filibustering. The Evening Picayane says on that subject: "Every prudent and farsighted Southern Conservative must entertain an anxious hope that there is truth at the bottom of the report that the Democratic majority in the Federal House of Representatives will resort to filibustering tactics unless they immediately receive some reliable guarantee from Mr. Hayes, assuring

THE AUTONOMY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. have repeatedly urged the necessity of acting some such pledge from the friends of r. Hayes, and we have dwelt with especial

To the Western Associated Press.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 25. —A dispatch from
New Iberia to Gov. Packard, from O. Delehosaye, Jr., asys a collision took place between
he whites and blacks yesterday at Jeanemetic.

Both parties are under arms. A few soldiers to keep the peace might prevent a great deal of bloodshed. Great excitement prevails.

SOUTH CAROLINA. WADE HAMPTON ADVISES THE DEMOCRAT

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—The New and Courier has an interview with Gov. Hampton, who says, concerning the proper course of the Democrats in Congress: "I think it is not advisable to throw obstacles in the way of the decision of the Electoral Commission. We submitted our case to that tribunal, and we can better afford to suffer a defeat which brings no dishonor to our party than to incur the imputation of acting in bad faith. The interests of the whole country demand a peaceful settlement of the pending question."

INCIDENTALS.

A VIRGINIA VIEW.

Richmond Whig (Vitra Dem.) Feb. 22.

A correspondent asks if we "have no regrets that we advocated the passage of the Electoral bill?" We deeply regret the necessity that compelled a resort to such a measure. So far, then, from regretting our support of the Elec-toral bill, with a full knowledge of what the result would be, we under like circumstance result would be, we under like circumstances would advocate its passage. We infinitely prefer to see Hayes counted in peaceably under the forms of law, to the alternative presented of having him forced upon the country in defiance of all law.

. . . But for truth's sake, and the interest

the country has in the result, let us dispassio

ately and fairly look at the record of Rutherford B. Hayes, the defeated candidate who is to be ugurated President, and see what manner of spoke favorably of him as an individual, and commended the tone and spirit of his letter of acceptance. We have had no occasion since to modify the favorable opinion then expressed of him. We then thought and still think he is one of the best in the party, a vast improvement upon Grant, greatly inferior to Conkling, but infinitely nor to Blaine, Morton, Sherman, and whose extreme views we do not think he is in sympathy. That he is a gentleman of high personal integrity we have never doubted, and possessed of a very fair, elever intellect. We have known very great stupes to be made Generals, and head of severall men. We had little or and heard of very small men, who had little or and heard of very small men, who had little or no personal strength, who have been taken up under peculiar circumstances and made Governors, but when a great State like (this three times selects the same individual out of a long list of rival aspirants as its Chief Magistrate, it is an indorsement of his intelligence as well as his integrity that we can but respect. In common justice, we cannot hold Gov. Hayes responsible for the tricks and frauds of his supporters, and will not until he rewards them with the emohuments of office. A tribunal sanctioned by law and created with the approval of both parties has awarded him wrongfully, it is true, the Presidency. Nevertheless he can take it with clean hands, although perjured lips made the award, and fraud marked every step of the accomplices who conspired to bring about the result. He, as we have said, was not pring to the frauds of the Returning Boards, and since they have been sanctioned and legalized by the Commission, composed of dignified Senators and grave Justices, it would be expecting too much of the politician of the present day to look for his rejection of the great prize. That would be Washington like, and the like of him we never shall see again. Disappointed then as we have been, we shall still not despair of the Republic. Nor will we in advance condemn the natived Chief Magistrate. True, while we would not prognosticate evil, we have but little hope that he will be able to resist the evil influences that will surround him. But all the greater will be the credit due him if his administration should prove a success, if he should win the respect and confidence of even his political opponents. "So mote it be."

HARTERNET ON THE SCENT FOR OFFICE. no personal strength, who have been taken up

spect and confidence of even his political opponents. "So mote it be."

HARTANFT ON THE SCENT FOR OFFICE.

Washington Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.
The young fighting editor of the oldest daily journal in the United States (the North American), Clayton McMichael, is down here, probably to see how the cat is going to jump after the 4th of March. His presence suggests a point which it might be well for the industrious journalistic Cabinet-makers to take into account when they are parceling out the portfolios in Mr. Hayes' budget. If there was any one thing surer than another at Cincinnati, it was the keystone character of Pennsylvania in making the Presidential nomination. Gov. Hayres' ultimate nomination; so that Pennsylvania, in Hartranft, was the chief factor in the result at Cincinnati, though he be regarded as only the club that battered Blaine to a jelly. Who, then, fits more appropriately, both on grounds of gratitude and expediency, into the War Office than Gen. Hartranft? Who would accord more with Gov. Hayes' expressed policy of good civil service and all the other good things he has promised in his letter of acceptance? Gov. Hayes would have an admirable precedent for his appointment of one of his chief antagonists before the Convention to a currency. He would like the order that \$200,000 currency. The costs and expenses and elected by the Judge, the proportion belonging to the Illinois Division would not be more than \$150,000 currency. The costs and expenses and elected by the Judge, the proportion belonging to the little order that \$200,000 currency. He would like the order that \$200,000 currency. ceptance? Gov. Hayes would have an admirable precedent for his appointment of one of his chief antagonists before the Convention to a seat in his Cabinet in the course pursued by President Lincoln, who gave Mr. Seward the State Department and Chase the Treasury. "It is pretty generally assumed." says Mr. Mc-Michael, "that Gov. Hayes will not retain any of the present advisers of Grant, and Hartranft would fill the bill demanded by the better sentiment of the Republican party all over the country."

wayne MacVeagh, who was a strong Bristow Wayne MacVeagh, who was a strong Bristow man privately, though taking no public part at Cincinnati, probably because his brother-in-law, Don Cameron, already filled the breach in favor of Hartranft, and his illustrious father-in-law was whooping, after the manner of the Winnebagoes, "Anybody to beat Biaine and Bristow"—I say Wayne MacVeagh will doubtless be put forward as the recipient of the Cameron share of spoils; but to those who do not know the brilliant young orator, lawyer, and thinker in the same school with his fellow Skull-and-Bones man at Yale. Henry Armitt Brown, he will be regarded only as another member of the Cameron family. The only objection to making Hartrauft the War Secretary, suggests Mr. McMichnel, is one personal to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, namely: it would leave the State's executive in the hands of a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor. But this obstacle is comparatively trilling, for the Republican. Legislature now in session for two weeks more could order a new election for Governor, and thus would Latta's honors and perquisites would be but temporary.

CHICAGO.

NORTH-TOWN INDEPENDENTS. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of North Chicago met at Brand's Hall last evening. This, it will be remembered, is a political organization, made up of Democrats and Republicans, who have banded themselves together for the purpose of securing honest and competent town officers, and to do all in their power to aid in perpetuating an economically-conducted City Government. President Stewart occupied the chair, and there were eleven members present.

On motion, the following were added to the Committee: Fifteenth Ward, George E. Adams, John W. Enright, P. J. McGuinness, and William Bellinghauser. Seventeenth Ward, Peter Johnson, James W. Rich, Gill Coyne, and Henry Bormann. and Republicans, who have banded themselves

Applications were received from 187 voters for membership. They were referred to the Ward Committees for scrutiny and acceptance Ward Committees for scrutiny and acceptance or rejection. Among them were those of the Rev. Robert Collyer, Isaac N. Arnold, Julian Rumsey, H. J. Willing, Henry W. King, James C. Brooks, George E. Adams, Frank M. Blair, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, John H. Muhlke, and Isouls Huck. All were reported upon favorably except one, and the name of that person was withdrawn. The report was concurred in. This makes the membership about 500.

Francis Lackner reported that the Sixteenth Ward organization was not yet perfected, but would be next Friday.

Mr. Collyer said that in the Eighteenth Ward, in addition to the Executive Committee, there was a Ward Committee of two from each predict, whose duty it was to procure the poll-lists and select therefrom the names of such persons as they thought would be in sympathy with the movement, and, if possible, to see them personally, or see that they were furnished with blank applications for membership, the constitution, and a circular giving the reasons for the movement. Every one was trying to get all the members he could, and they were succeeding splendidiay.

bers he could, and they were succeeding spleudidity.

L. A. White, from the Membership Committee, reported a recommendation that each ward secure from its Frecinct Committee the names of all persons whom they thought would be desirable members of the Union; also, that the ward Secretaries send a copy of the constitution and a circular to every such voter, setting forth that, for the success of the movement, it was desirable that all inferested should become members, and asking him, if the plan specified in the constitution met his approval, to sign an application for membership and send it to the Secretary.

On motion, the following were appointed a Finance Committee to act in conjunction with the Treasurer: Fifteenth Ward, George E. Adams; Sixteenth Ward, B. F. Felix; Seventeenth Ward, James W. Rich; Eighteenth Ward. Thomas Mackin.

On motion, it was decided to have a public meeting of the Union Saturday night. The Rev. Robert Collyer, Edmund Juessen, Hiram Barber, Samuel Appleton, and others will be invited to speak. The place will be announced hereafter.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE FOURTENTH WARD REFUBLICAN CLUB
held a largely attended meeting last evening in
Lochner's Hall, No. 460 Milwaukee avenue. Col.
M. M. Gernhardt occupied the Chair, and A. D.
Michaud acted as Secretary. Some fifty new held a largely attended meeting last evening in Lochner's Hall, No. 460 Milwaukee avenue. Col. M. M. Gernhardt occupied the Chair, and A. D. Michaud acted as Secretary. Some fifty new members joined the Club, which is now one of the largest and strongest in the city. The Committee on Redistricting of the Ward were requested to report. Pending this, Ald. Baumgarten stated the case, and showed why it was impossible to divide the ward. The Committee was given further time to report.

Mr. Thompson moved that they do away with the primaries for the Aldermanie election, and to nominate a candidate by the Club, which evoked considerable discussion, and, on motion of Mr. Hertz, was laid upon the table.

John Oleson moved that the Aldermanic candidates be first passed upon by the club before they be allowed to bring their names before the primaries as competent men. Carried.

Mr. P. C. Prendergast offered the following: Resolved, That in the ensuing contest for the Mayoralty, the Fourteenth Ward Regulician Club will support that candidate only whose lancedents have identified him with the best interests of the City of Chicago, who is known to command sufficient administrative ability to govern and regulate the affairs of a large city, and whose character and reputation are able to stand the test of strict honesty and integrity; and, be it further Resolved. That the same qualifications be expected and required of any citizen of this ward who may aspire to represent us in the Common Council of the City of Chicago.

The resolved that the same qualifications to expected and required of any citizen of this ward who may aspire to represent us in the Common Council of the City of Chicago.

The resolved that the same qualifications be expected and required of any citizen of this ward who may aspire to represent us in the Common Council of the City of Chicago.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB THE SEVENTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB met for reorganization last night at Carmody & O'Malley's hand-ball court, corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street, Mr. John Doudle presiding. Two committees of five men each were appointed to nominate officers. They reported tickets from which the officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas Enright; Vice-President, James Burke; Secretary, Thomas Hannon; Treasurer, Thomas O'Malley; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Cullen. After the names of those present had been enrolled, the meeting adjourned till Friday night.

#### THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES. The motion to set aside the sale under the decree of foreclosure in the case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company came up again yesterday morning before Judge Drummond. Mr. B. C. Cook was still absent on account of sickness, and Mr. Pratt, on be half of the objectors, went over his argument of

Saturday again.

Judge Drummond said that he could only act Judge Drummond said that he could only act on some definite facts. If the objectors had any definite proposition to make, they might offer it. The Court could not go on an exploring expedition. It must know just what the objectors intended to prove against the validity of the sale, and by what witnesses, not on information and belief, but on positive knowledge. Or, if they choose to make a deposit to give a guarantee, then the Court would consider their proposition. The Judge said he was very desirous that the property should bring all it was worth,—the highest possible price,—but he did not like to keep the matter open so long. The time in which to offer objections had been so long that the objectors ought to have been ready. He then overruled the objections.

Mr. Crawford then asked for a confirmation of the sale to Heidskoper and the others, and the Judge directed it to be confirmed.

Mr. Pratt asked for an appeal from the order of the Judge overruling his objections, and it was allowed on giving a bond for \$1,000 to secure any costs that might accrue.

Mr. Edwin Walker asked if the Court was ready to take up the matter of the Indiana Division.

The Judge said he was.

Mr. Walker then made an objection to the Master had received the quarter of the bid leash in currency, while the decree provided the payments were to be made in gold.

Judge Drummond said that, in his opinion, where the decree made the debt payable if ld, the cash payment must be held to be able in gold also,—cash gold. The casen tollowed the principal. The Master should treat the cash payment as made in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. Crawford then asked to have a dividend wade. on some definite facts. If the objectors had any

out in currency. The costs and expenses and all contingencies, including claims on the Master's table would not be more than \$150,000 currency. He would like the order that \$200,000 in gold should be reserved for the purpose of paying preperential claims. That would leave \$1,250,900 in gold, or exactly \$500 on each bond, to be divided. The purchasers represented all but about \$190,000 of bonds. There were also certain claims which he wished to object to. Some time ago the Receiver had reported a number of claims as proper, and which ought to be paid, but there were three at least which ought not to be charged against the Company. That had been done to save costs, but counsel thought all claims should be referred to the Master.

Judge Drummond said all the claims would have to come up before him on a report from the Master. Then he would request the parties interested to appear before him, and on a set day, after notice to the bondholders, he would allow all parties to be heard.

The claims of J. E. Young, A. T. Chur, Nebeker & Camburen, the City Bank of Ottawa, the Marine Bank of New York, J. W. Elwell, and J. D. Fish were then referred to the Master for examination.

TROUBLOUS TIMES. It was rather up-hill work yesterday to ob-tain important railway items. The general officers of nearly all the roads are out of town, and it is no exargeration to say that at no time for many years previous were there fewer railway officials in the city than vesterday. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents were absent in St. Louis attending the annual meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, and most of the General Managers, Superintendents, and Freight Agents have gone to New York to attend to the freight meeting which is to be held there to-day. Even the regular meeting of the Southwestern Raitroad Rate Association, which was to have been held yesterday, had to be postponed until the 7th of March. and it is no exaggeration to say that at no time

yesterday, had to be postponed until the 7th of March.

In regard to the meeting of railroad managers to be held in New York to-day, it was rumored yesterday that the meeting would not come off at all, owing to the absence of the managers of some of the lines mostly concerned in the settlement of the Eastern freight difficulties. If this rumor has any foundation in fact, it means that no further attempts will be made to bridge over the difficulties, but that another railroad war will at once be inaugurated, each road being at liberty to make such arrangements for taking freights to the East as it chooses. Competition will then begin in carnest, and the rates come down rapidly to the figures they were at last summer. It is, however, more probable that the meeting will be held as announced, but it is hardly likely that, under existing circumstances, any arrangement satisfactory to all the reads can be made, in which event a war will be the result all the same.

PERSONAL. Mr. J. T. R. McKay has been appointed Third Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, with headquarters at Cleveland, O. He will have charge of all matters relating to rates, move-ment and claims on account of local freights.

FINANCIAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Sloux Citr, Ia., Feb. 26.—J. B. Barringer.

grocery and provision dealer of this city, has failed. Liabilities not known; principally to Chicago merchants. Assets less than \$1,000. Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 28.— retitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed to-day by Charles Greene, Tallula Menard County, and by A. E. Major and George E. Trotter, of Macomb, Mc-Donough County.

MASONIC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—The Masonic Grand Consistory of Kentucky, thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, dedicated with appropriate ceremonies this evening its new hall in Louisville. A banquet followed the ceremonies, and was attended by all prominent members of the fraternity in Kentucky.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings in the Illinois Legislature at Springfield Yesterday.

The Copperas Creek Appropriation Faring Well in the Senate.

Mr. Merritt Introduces a Resolution Calculated to Destroy the Arbitrators.

This Tooley-Street Maneuver Kills Much Time, and Causes Some Lond Talk.

The House at Last Refuses to Settle the Presidential Question Either Way.

No Session of the Senate--- Proceedings at St. Paul and Madison.

> ILLINOIS. COPPERAS CREEK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The consider tion of the Copperas Creek Appropriation bill the motion to refer to the Committee on Rivers and Canals. As that Committee is known to be favorable to the bill, while the Judiciary Committee to which it was sought to refer it is believed to be hostile to it, the proceedings this morping promised to be of the liveliest sort. My Davis, of Adams, obtained the floor and vigorously denounced the filibustering that had been resorted to for the sake of defeating the bill. The question involved should be met squarely. There should be no reference for the sake of burying the bill.

At the conclusion of Davis' speech the pre-

vious question was called, and the friends of the bill came out ahead by a large majority, the reference to the Committee on Rivers and Canals being carried by 65 yeas to 25 nays. MERRITT'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Merritt offered the following, and moved that it be printed and made the special order

the power of the Federal Government solely in the interests of the Republican party, so influenced the majority of said Commission to partisan purposes as that the objects and ends for which the Commission was created were thereby defeated; therefore, be it

\*Resolved\*. By the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, That these partisan acts deserve the execration and condemnation of all men without regard to party affiliations or political preferences; that the final consummation of these acts is the result of a conspiracy antedating said election to elect the Republican candidates, though such an election could only be procured by the eternal ruin of the nation itself.

taelf.

DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER.

The motion to print and make a special order was lost by 39 yeas to 59 nays.

Mr. Merritt moved to reconsider the vote, and, upon the motion, proceeded to make a short speech, in which he taunted the Republican side with going back on the constitutional amendments.

an side with going oach of the property of the to 56 nays.

Mr. MATTHEWS' SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Matthews offered the following substi

where we will be the control of the Commission as the tribunal to settle all mooted questions in regard to the Electoral sount; therefore, Resolved, The Senate concurring herein, That the Democratic party is sound thereby, and cannot now recede from its assumed position of honesty without disgrace and infamy, and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to proceed forthwith with the capyass according to the report of the Commission.

Mr. Matthews denounced the incendiary at-tempt to stir up resistance to the decision of the tribunal, by which the country had made up its mind to abide. He condemned the agritation of he question now as mischievous and

More incendents.

Mr. Callon answered, reviewing at length the action of the Commission, and declared that neither in law nor in morals, nor yet in honor, was the Democratic party bound by it. He did not regard himself as bound by anything which, like this decision, had been conceived in fraud. We might be through with this thing, and we might not. We might make more history in the next five days than did Rome in a century. The fact was, that the Returning Board of Louisiana simply lied, and the Commission swore to it.

Board of Louisiana simply lied, and the Commission swore to it.

A DEMOCRAT WITH HONOR.

Mr. Truesdell said, although he called himself a Democrat, he conceived it the highest duty of patriotism at this hour to submit to the decision of the tribunal. The had in this Chamber woted for the resolution urging Congress to pass the act under which the Commission was constituted. He voted for that, not because he expected the Commission to decide in favor of Tiden, but because he saw civil war before us,—not a war between North and South, but Between North and South, but Between BROTHERS AND FATHERS AND SONS, here and all over the country. He was not prepared to declare that the decision of the Commission was fraudulent or corrupt. He believed in abiding by the decision made, as the Democrats would have required the Republicans to do had the decision been in favor of Tilden. It was not now time to reopen the questions submitted to the tribunal. To do so now, was what!—simply to call up again the peril of civil war. If the policy indicated by the resolutions were to be adopted and the inauguration of Hayes opposed, we might have civil war very quickly. He therefore moved to table both the original resolutions and the substitute.

Messrs. Merritt and Watkins attempted to buildoze Mr. Truesdell into withdrawing his motion to lay upon the table, but he insisted upon it, and the motion was carried by a large majority on a viva voce vote, which disposed of the whole matter.

Mr. McKinley introduced a resolution reciting the extortion practiced by school-book publishers and instructing our Sepresset of the Copyright isw as would excluded the control of the Copyright isw as would excluded the control of the Copyright is we would exclude the control of the Copyright is we would exclude the control of the Copyright is we would exclude the control of the Copyright is we would exclude the control of the Copyright is we would exclude the control of the copyright is we would exclude the control of the copyright is we would exclude

structing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill which should compel all public officials charged with the supervision of public improvements, or the erection of public buildings, to cut their cost according to the beliefs furnished by the State. In other words, to put a stop to the prevalent style of expending all appropriations for public building improvements, which style is to spend the appropriation on a building planned on such a scale that further appropriations must be made to complete the work. The present system at each of the public institutions is notoriously to ask for an appropriation for building or for improvements, and to spend it not in making such improvements, or putting up such a building as the appropriation would pay for, but in beginning a much more expensive improvement of building, which, when begun, must be finished. The new State-House, for which another million is now wanted, shows how the thing is done. The resolution contemplates the correction of this abuse, so that Commissioners to spend a given appropriation shall not be permitted thus to involve the public in a larger outlay. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Weshburg of Greed, examining a providing

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Washburn offered a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment under which the State shall be divided into but thirty-three Senatorial districts, instead of fifty-one, and but ninety-nine Representative districts. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary Department. Judiciary Department.

A NUMBER OF PETITIONS

were presented, among them one from the American Christian Female Union for the repeal of all laws licensing the liquor traffic.

THE SENATE met without a quorum and adjourned.

MINNESOTA.

BEECHER.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 26.—Mr. Beecher having accepted the House invitation to open its proceedings with prayer to-morrow, the State officers and Senate were to-day invited to attend. The Senate acceptance was by resolution, and five Senate acceptance was by resolution, and five Senators made a vigorous verbal protest against the procedure as undignified and indecent, but all the rest voted aye, and the Legislature will, accordingly, meet in joint session to hear Beecher pray. His visit here has greatly modi-fied public averaged to concept the hear

Beecher pray. His visit here has greatly modified public expression concerning the Brooklyn scandal. Those who believe him guilty are no less in number, out no longer blame Plymouth Church for keeping him.

BAHLROADS.

The Senate passed unanimously the House bills relating to the St. Paul & Pacific Extension lines, declaring forfeiture on the Brainerd Branch for the purpose of allowing the Northern Pacific to build it; requiring the St. Vincent Branch to be completed in four years, the bondholders having the first chance; reserving lands for the payment of Minnesota creditors, and allowing connection from Breckinridge between the main line and the St. Vincent Extension.

the main line and the St. Vincent Extension.

THE SCHOOL-TAX BILL,
levying one mill on the whole valuation, to be distributed on the basis of population, passed, with eight negative votes from St. Paul and Minneapolis, from which cities this bill would collect over \$30,000 each to be distributed to other sections of the State.

THE REPUDIATED BONDS.

The Senate also passed the old Railroad Bond bills, one proposing a constitutional amendment devoting the proceeds of 500,000 acres of Internal Improvement lands to their liquidation, with but three dissenting votes; and the other providing a basis of settlement dependent upon a ratification of the first by the people, but providing also for payment by an annual tax-levy, with five negative votes.

The House indefinitely postponed the Senate bill reducing the illuminating oil test from 130 to 110 degrees.

Mr. Merritt offered the following, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Friday:

Wiereas, On the face of the returns of the Presidential election holden on the 7th day of November, 1876, a majority of the voters in the States of Louisians and Florida, declared in favorement, 1876, a majority of the voters in the States of Louisians and Florida, declared in favorement, through its President, Serectary of War, Attorney-General, and Secretary of the States of constitution of the Quadmental principles of the Constitution of the Gradment of the Constitution of the Gradment of the Constitution of the Gradment of the Constitution of the Provisions of the Constitution guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, sending the arm into the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, without application from the Legislatures of those States, or either of them. when the same could have been were wrested from the legal voters, and these States returned for Hayes and Wheeler through the fraud and manipulation of Returning Boards in structed thereto and protected therein by the unconstitution produced in the patriotic minds of the native produce concurred in to provide for the support of the poor of Milwaukee County; relative to witness-fees in Courts of Record; amending the charter of Watertown; relating to the registration of persons becoming citizens. A bill for a division of Oconto County and the erection of the County of Wells was made the special order for 11:30 a. m. to-morrow.

special order for 11:30 a. m. to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

The Committee on Town and County Organization reported adversely to the bill to divide Clarke and Marathon Counties to greate the County of Forest. A bill passed appropriating \$1,500 to purchase additions to the State Law Library; also, to incorporate the City of Plymouth; to let the city printing of Milwaukee City to the lowest bidder; to declare warehouse receipts negotiable; to amend the Insurhouse receipts negotiable; to amend the Insur-ance laws; to authorize Chippewa County to issue bonds to settle its indebtedness.

KANSAS.

BAILBOADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 26.—The Raffroad Commissioners have just made their annual re port to the Governor, from which it is ascer tained that Kansas derived a revenue of \$89. 130.80 from its railroads in the State tax alonduring the last year. The assessment of railroad property amounted to \$16,205,435.

INDIANA. THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

[NDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Nothing was done in the Legislature to-day of importance or interest, and less than a week remains of the session. At a special meeting to-night the Senate consumed the time by discussing the Interest and Usury bill, and the House actually intro-duced forty-five new bills.

WASHINGTON NEWS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—In the Senate Messrs. Allison, Windom, and Davis were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill; Messrs. Sargent, Windom, and Withers on the Deficiency Appropriation bill; and Messrs. Sargent, Cragin, and Wallace on the Naval Appropriation bill,
Mr. McDonald gave notice that at 10:30 to morrow he would call up the resolutions of the House in respect to the memory of the late

House in respect to the memory of the late Speaker.

Mr. Kerr Cockrell introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Glasgow, Mo. Referred.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the erection of a Government building at Austin, Tex. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution, "That the Senate do now proceed to the election of President pro tempore." Laid on the table, He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

Mr. Allison submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and ft was agreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Pacific Railroad Sinking-Fund bill, in order that it should be unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopeand took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate confirmed Frank W. Palmer as Postmaster at Chicago, vice John McArthur, whose commission expired Dec. 20, 1876; William P. Dewoy, Surveyor-General for Dakots, and Pay-Director James H. Watmongh, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, vice Pay-Director Bradford, revited.

Secretary Robeson says that if the proposed reduction is made in the appropriation for the

THE ADELPHI.

Will It Be Profitable to Locate the Public Library There?

What Some of the Gentlemen Concerned Think of the Matter.

Considerable interest is felt in the disposition of the project now on foot to arrange for the fitting up of the building used as the Adelphi Theatre for the Chicago Public Library and fitting-up of the building used as the Adelphi Theatre for the Chicago Public Library and Board of Education. It is known, of course, that the arrangement which the Federal Government made with the School Fund, by which the latter assumed possession of the property, was entered into with the understanding that the site was ultimately to be used for the Public Library. The lease under which the Adelphi Theatre holds possession of the building was drawn with a clause which provides that, at the end of three years, if the Board of Education or the Public Library desire the use of the property, it shall at once be relinquished.

The subject of resuming possession of the property for the use of the Boards has lately been brought into prominence by the recommendation of the Finance Committee of the Council that the building be devoted to the use of the Library. This has been largely canvassed, and the opinions as to the wisdom of the course vary somewhat according as the people think it would or would not be really economical. That, of course, is the first question.

cal. That, of course, is the first question. THE PIQURES

on which any estimate must be based are these: The Public Library now pays \$3,500 per year rent, and has a pretty comfortable amount of space, though hampered by being up a good many stairs. Their lease runs for about three years more. The Board of Education pays \$2,000 per year, and has plenty of room—all it could ask, with one exception. Its lease expires a year from the 1st of the coming May, and, moreover, at that time it will without doubt have to move because it does not pay its rent. It is, in fact, an admirable invention to collect taxes out of the owner of the building, a gentleman who does not pay those levies unless by some such process as is indicated above. Lastly, the Receiver of the Adelphi-Theatre property pays the School-Fund \$600 a month, or \$7,200 a year,—and pays it, too, with considerable promptitude. The lease under which the property is held provides that for the two years after the coming October the leasee. Another thing which forms a factor in the matter is that a moderate estimate fixes the cost of putting in floors and otherwise fitting up the building for its new use at not less than \$0,000,—a sum which represents about \$5,000 a year of income.

The case stands then: The Board of Education. on which any estimate must be oa

ting in floors and otherwise fitting up the building for its new use at not less than \$60,000.—a sum which represents about \$5,000 a year of income.

The case stands then: The Board of Education would lose \$7,200 rent and \$5,000 interest on money put into fixtures, or \$12,200 in all. It would save the \$2,000 which it pays and the \$3,500 which the Public Library pays, or \$5,000 in all. Thus, on the face of the returns, the scheme would be a losing one by \$6,700. If, however, nothing be said about the interest on the cost of fitting up, the disadvantage would be only \$1,700 per year. But it should be considered that the lease calls for \$11,000 per year after next October. If that were paid the net loss would be \$3,500, saying nothing about the cost of fitting up the building, or \$10,500 if that be included. In the above figures no account has been made of any rent which the Public Library might pay to the Board of Education. That would be nothing more than harmless bookkeeping where the City of Chicago was on both sides of the account.

There is, however,

ANOTHER WAY OF LOOKING AT THE MATTER which seems to have originated with Aid. Pearsons. This is, in short, that the building might be fitted up so as to give all, or nearly all, the ground floor to stores, and the basement to such other pursuits than lager-beer as might apply. The idea is that trunk-stores, barber-shops, piumbers, or the like could be put in the basement at fair rents, while the ground-floor stores would rent well. This would necessitate the putting of the Board of Education up one flight of stairs, and the Library still up again. The financial aspect of this case is hopeful. The stores and basements are set down to bring in not less than \$10,000 a year rent. Add to this the rent saved to the two Boards and the result is \$15,500 as against the \$7,200 now gotten from the building. If the interest on the cost of fitting up be deducted, there is still a balance of \$2,200 to the good. All this is, of course, dependent on the renting of the stores,

matter. Both of them were in favor of making that change, provided it could be done easily and well. It appeared to them that the Library needed more room, and would continue to grow and well. It appeared to them that the Library needed more room, and would continue to grow and to take up more room each year. It was suggested that it was hardly creditable to the city that two of its institutions should be tucked away in hired buildings and driven about from pillar to post. In all the conversation on the subject the plan of making stores on the ground floor was not mentioned, and it is quite probable that the Library Board might not specially favor a move unless to more convenient quarters. This objection could, however, be removed by putting in an elevator. The two gentlemen named are members (with Mr. Lowenthal) of a Committee of the Library Board to gather information.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President Sullivan, of the Board of Education, was in favor of the plan if it appeared that it could be carried out without trouble.

Inspector Hoyne, of the Board of Education, rather favored the idea if it were economical. He suggested that if the basement were perfectly dry and airy enough it might be made into a school-room to accommodate the children of people living in hotels and lodgings around the centre of the city.

Inspector Wells was not prepared to express any opinion as to the wisdom of the oroposed plan until he had heard both sides of the question.

The opposition to the scheme was mapped

any opinion as to the wisdom of the proposed plan until he had neard both sides of the question.

The opposition to the scheme was mapped out in a meeting of one of the Board of Education's Committees a few days ago, when the fear was expressed that if the arrangement was made the Library would spread itself all over the building in time, and crowd and cramp the Board of Education. It was therefore demanded that nothing be done except on a strictly defined basis as between the Boards. So slight an objection as this will not be likely to prevent the joining of the two parties in interest, in recommending the change.

The Committee of the Board of Education will send a communication upon the subject to the Council Finance Committee this morning, and it will be considered probably to-day.

THE WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27-1 a. m.-For the lake region, diminishing north to northeast winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, and warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO. Feb. 28. Time. | Bar. Thr Ru. | Wind. | Rn. Weather

6:53a m. 50 94 52 79 N. E. fresh Fair. 11:18a m. 50,86 25 70 N. Fresh Clear. 2:00b m. 30,88 25 70 N. fresh Fair. 2:03b m. 30,89 35 70 N. fresh Fair. 9:00b m. 30,39 35 70 N. fresh Fair. 10:18b m. 30,38 32 70 N. fresh Fair. Stations. Bor. Thr. Wind. Rain Wea 

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

It is with evils as with money. Guard well the little ones and the big ones will take care of themselves. In the matter of health, many aliments creep in through the pores of the skin. One way to prevent this is to use B. T. Babblitt's Tollet. Soap, which is so pure and admirable a toilet and bathing article that it prevents and not facilitates the approach of disease.

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Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES Home Snun at 82.00

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Afford Instant Ease. on of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarri, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatiam, Cold Chills

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly usteless, eleganily coated with svent, purpe, regulate, purity, cleame and strengthen, way a Pilis, for the cure of all disorders of the Sach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nertous cases, Headache, Constituation, Contiveness, Indian Dyspensia, Billouaness, Billoua Fever, and the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Flesh.

A few does of BADWAY'S PILLS will free the state from all of the above named disorders. Friends cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Of Ten Years' Growth Oured by

ANN ANDOR, Dec 27, 1975.—Dr. RADWAT:

ANN ANDOR, Dec 27, 1975.—Dr. RADWAT:

Gethers may be benefited. I make this statement:

I have not an Grarian Trunor in the Ovaries and peter for years. I tried the best ubysicians of a piace without any benefit. It was growing at each piace without any benefit. It was growing at each pictive that I could not have lived much longer, friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Rec. I had not much faith in them, but faally, after see deliberation, I tried them.

I quere hand the property of the Resolvent, two beauty the Pills, and two boxes of the Resolvent, two beauty without any spoarent benefit. I determined to ever, I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, or of the Relief, and two boxes of the Fills. Bellevent were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine hand I was easierely cared. I took the medicine hand it was pound in all took three duten bottles of the section o to others as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, by
person for whom I requested you to send matters
june, 1673. The medicines above stated were to
of me, with the exception of what was sent to be by
you. I may say that her statement is correct will
qualification. (Signed) Chemist, Aan Arbov, Mrs.

This may certify that Mrs. Ribbins, who may face the control of the con

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolven THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, Por the Cure of all Chronic Bissasse, Scredule Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagions, be it essted in the Luage or Stemach, Shie or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Provide Resemblish, Scrotcha, Olandnias ching Dry Gough, Cancerman Affections, Dry Gough, Cancerman Affections, Dry Gough, Te. Dojoreus, White Swellings, Tunion and His Diseases, Account Disease mplaints, Gont, Dropsy, Rickets, Sait Hist, Censumption, Küney, Riader, Lints, etc. PRICE, 91 PER BUTTLE.

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Send one intra-stamp to RADWAY & CO. W. Warrenst. Will be sent you.

ALEXANDER

The Second Trial f

Four Jurors Secured Difficulty--The

Excellent Arrangemen

Order--- Everyth

ford Begun Y

Askei

The second trial of Alex the indictment charging he of Francis Hanford, on the commenced in the Crimi morning, Judge McAlli Rench, as before. There spectators, no part of the r One would be apt to infer the interest in the case he small attendance is attributable for the first trial, every of At the first trial, every or was allowed to squeeze in stand on the benches or ga consequence was the great terized the proceedings, an were unable to control the is determined to prevent the disgraceful scenes, and according twelve ballins. preserve order. Two were lery doors, and two at floor, and when all full no more curi-admitted. No one was all admitted. No one was all the aisles. All present in nine gender had only it present. The preliminary teresting to men as well as dryness is due the absentalies who will make the taking of evidence be reserved for them, and the will get a place to sit down barred out, and crowding Sheriff kern carries out his will be subjected to income

will be subjected to inco-halls of Justice will not be festations of feeling one wa THE ACCUS who was accompanied by h was promptly on hand, and by several friends. His fushed at first, but his co sumed its wanted palenes its fixedness the anxiety of as usual, and watching ev judgment upon jurors had his counsel. Of these, Em Thomas Moran, and W. J. Leonard Swett was expected. Thomas Moran, and W. J. Leonard Swett was expecte State's-Attorney Mills and are looking after the intertion, and they consulted wford, a brother of the decendre of the decen

the utmost silence prevailing said:

"In the case of the State Alexander Sullivan, an indice we are ready to proceed."

Mr. Hynes—The defense is The Clerk immediately call Petit Jury panel, and they the box. The calling of this sary under a recent ruling Court, the practice of calling has heretofore been in vogue to be illegal. The examinat conducted by fours as panel, which consisted rors, was drawn six ago, and began service on defense had examined into every one of them, and was as to any expression of opinicase, and not a few of the ished by being saked, "Didn versation with such a man!" present at such a place when of?" or, "Didn't you expressilivan was guilty at this of THE FOLLOWING ARE SAMPL! asked by both sides:

By the prosecution: What Are you a man of family? van? Do you know any of tives? Do you know any of tives? Do you know any of you read the newspaper accoing? Can you give Sullivan you any bias or prejudice ag Do you know any one of the policy of the projection of the pr

ing! Can you give Sullivan you any bias or prejudice ag Do you know any one specia case! When did you serve the opinion you have, based the newspapers!

By the defense: Do you ment as evidence of guility to ment as evidence of guility in the server of the effect of the effect of the effect of the effect of public obstiness! Are you sure opolnt! Would the newspap fluence you! Would you case from the Court! Would you case from the Court! Would to differ from other jurous advertising yourself! Did y calling upon Judge McAllisit the fact that Sullivan is an influence with you! Would a Catholie! Do you below Protestant Association! Dedurch! Have you ere hea about from the pulpit, or members! Supposing you doubt, would you trade it tence! Would supposed point of view, in your bush your importance in the conto disagree with your fellow to the guilt or innocen The prosecution, however, the mas to the guilt or innocen The prosecution, however, drayman, J. W. White, keeps a meat-market, and B anston, were sathiactory torney.

a printer, was put into the said be had written a com Taibuns calling Judge M His opinion was based obnewspapers. Mr. Hynes claimed be was Mr. Mills thought the con The juror—I have no personitivan.

By the Court: Did you lation for what you wrote in the newspapers? A.—Na Q.—You believed what y sir.
Q.—Then yon believed we remee to the case! A.—Ye The Court.—Stand aside. Morris Dunn, of No. 81 knew some of Sullivan's ff decided opinion. His opining,"—first on one side and By the Court.—Can you shallferent between the prople! A.—No, sir, I symplendant.

please A.—Ao, sir, I symplendant.

The Court—Stand aside.

William J. Maskell, of I plaines street, had not reaccounts and had formed no ecution challenged him pere B. P. anim of No. 58 Egan avenue, had at the City-Hall; had he about, but could give the ac Mr. Hynes challenged hevidence would be required defendant's innocence.

By Mr. Van Arman—Wouldene to induce you to A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Storrs—That don't he
By the Court—Have you a
gard to the merits of th
ould be required to over y Mr. Van Arman—Did y Court said? Do you m e aiready an opinion u

READY RELIEF. Worst Pains in Twenty Minutes.

TE HOUR Advertisement Need AY'S ADY RELIEF

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TWENTY MINUTES

stant Ease. te Kidneys, Inflamma, Inflammation of the Congestion of the Throat, Difficult Palpitation of the Throat, Exterios, theria, Catarrh, dache, Toothache, matiam, Cold Chills, lains, and Frost Bite. e Ready Relief to the part or alumbler of water will, in a mp. Pains, Sour Stomach, e. Diarrhoea, Dynastery, Colad all Internal pains, e. Carry a bottle of RADWAYS and All Water will from change of water. It is you little as a simulant.

and AGUE

DWAY'S

ing symptoms resulting from Organs:
les, Fuliness of the Blood in Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, of Weight in The Stomach, Flutterings in the Pit of the Head, Hurried and Imfacult the Heart, Cholding or Sufforce the sight, Fever and Dury of Perspiration, Yellow

Growth Cured by S REMEDIES

an Tumor in the Ovarion
for Ten Yours.

1875.—Dr. Radway: That
make this statement:
unor in the Ovaries and Bowd the best physicians of this
It was growing at such rahave lived much longer
have lived much longer
ben, but family, after much the Resolvent, two boxes of of the Relief. I used these eft. I determined to person to the Resolvent two types of the Resolvent two types of the Phila. Before they sylve pounds.

edicine until I was sure that was the modeline about five ordines of the Phila. I was sure that we discharged the Resolvent at the set of the Phila. I was not been affected as pleas much of a bissing the pounds.

MRS. E. C. BIBBINS. L. S. LERCH.

DWAYS LOOD PURIFIER,

32 Warren-st, R. L.

The Second Trial for Killing Hanford Begun Yesterday.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

Four Jurors Secured Without Special Difficulty--- The Questions

Asked.

Excellent Arrangements for Preserving Order --- Everything Serene.

The second trial of Alexander Sullivan unc the indictment charging him with the murder of Francis Hanford, on the 7th of August, 1878, commenced in the Criminal Court yesterday norming, Judge McAllister occupying the ench, as before. There were not over 300 spectators, no part of the room being crowded.
One would be ant to infer from this fact that
the interest in the case had died out, but the
amall attendance is attributable to two things: At the first trial, every one who came alon At the first trial, every one who came along was allowed to squeeze into the room, and to stand on the benches or gallery-guards, and the consequence was the greatest disorder characterized the proceedings, and the Court officers were unable to control the mob. Sheriff Kern the determined to prevent the control to the mob. determined to prevent the repetition of such disgraceful scenes, and accordingly had in court resterday twelve balliffs, scattered around, to preserve order. Two were stationed at the galery doors, and two at those on the main foor, and when all the benches were full no more curiosity-hunters were admitted. No one was allowed to stand up in the aisles. All present had seats. The femipresent. The preliminary proceedings are unin-teresting to men as well as women, and to their dryness is due the absence of a great many ladies who will make their appearance when the taking of evidence begins. Seats will be reserved for them, and those who arrive early will get a place to sit down. Stragglers will be will get a place to sit down. Straggiers will be barred out, and crowding not permitted. If Sheriff Kern carries out his programme no one will be subjected to inconvenience, and the halls of Justice will not be disgraced by mani-

THE ACCUSED,
who was accompanied by his brother Florence,
was promptly on hand, and was cordially greeted
by several friends. His face was somewhat flushed at first, but his countenance soon as-sumed its wanted paleness, and indicated by sumed its wanted paleness, and indicated by its fixedness the anxiety of his mind. Collected as usual, and watching everything closely, his judgment upon jurors had much influence with his counsel. Of these, Emery A. Storrs, Mr. Thomas Moran, and W. J. Hynes were present. Leonard Swett was expected but did not come. State's-Attorney Mills and John Van Arman are looking after the interests of the prosecution, and they consulted with Mr. P. C. Hanford, a brother of the deceased.

At half-past 10 o'clock Judge McAllister came in and took a seat on the bench, and the bailiff sang out, "Oyez, oyez!" and the people who had been standing up sat down and stopped talking.

STATE-ATTORNEY MILLS, the utmost silence prevailing, then arose and

the utmost silence prevailing, then arose and said:

"In the case of the State of Illinois against Alexander Sullivan, an indictment for murder, we are ready to proceed."

Mr. Hynes—The defense is ready, your Honor. The Clerk immediately called twelve of the Petit Jury panel, and they took possession of the box. The calling of this number was necessary under a recent ruling of the Supreme Court, the practice of calling by fours, which has heretofore been in vogue, having been held to be illegal. The examination, however, was conducted by fours as of old. This panel, which consisted of thirty jurors, was drawn six or seven weeks ago, and began service on the 18th inst. The defense had examined into the antecedents of every one of them, and was thoroughly posted as to any expression of opinion in regard to the case, and not a few of the jurors were astonished by being asked, "Didn't you have a conversation with such a mani" or, "Weren't you present at such a place when the case was talked of fi' or, "Didn't you express an opinion that Sullivan was guilty at this or that time?"

The Following a Rat Sample Boyou know any of his friends or relatives! Do you know any of his frie

Do you know any one specially interested in the case? When did you serve on a jury last? Is the opinion you have, based on what you read in

case? When did you serve on a jury last? Is the opinion you have, based on what you read in the newspapers?

By the defense: Do you regard an indictment as evidence of guilt? Does it raise a presumption of guilt? Do you presume the defendant to be guilty? Do you believe a man has a right to defend his wife! Have you any fear of the effect of public opinion upon your business? Are you sure of your mind on that point? Would the newspaper comments influence you? Would you take the law in the case from the Court? Would you be induced to differ from other jurors for the purpose of advertising yourself? Did you sign the petition calling upon Judge McAllister to resign? Would the fact that Sullivan is an Irishman have any influence with you? Would the fact that he is a Catholic? Do you belong to the American Protestant Association? Do you belong to any church? Have you ever heard the case preached about from the pulpit, or talked of among the members? Supposing you had a reasonable doubt, would you trade it off for a light sentence! Would supposed benefit in a money point of view, in your business,—an increase of your importance in the community,—cause you to disagree with your fellow-jurymen?

PAT HASTINGS,

of No. 2004 Butler street, had read of the shooting, but hadn't formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The prosecution, however, didn't like him, and he was challenged peremptorily.

Joseph Parker, of No. 604 State street, a drayman, J. W. White, of Barrington, who keeps a meat-market, and R. F. Hunton, of Evanston, were satisfactory to the State's Attorney.

JOSEPH HANSTON,

a printer, was put into the vacant chair. He
said he had written a communication to THE
TRIBUNE calling Judge McAllister a partisan.
His opinion was based on the reports in the Mr. Hynes claimed he was incompetent.

Mr. Mills thought the contrary.

The juror—I have no personal opinion against

By the Court: Did you have any other foundation for what you wrote than what you read in the newspapers? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You believed what you read? A.—Yes,

air.
Q.—Then you believed what you read in reference to the case? A.—Yes, sir.
The Court.—Stand aside.
Morris Dunn, of No. SI Twenty-sixth street, knew some of Sullivan's friends, but hadn's a decided opinion. His opinions were "conflicting,"—first on one side and then the other.
By the Court.—Can you swear that you stand haifferent between the prisoner and the people! A.—No, sir. I sympathize with the delendant.

lendant.

The Court—Stand aside.

William J. Maskell, of No. 172 South Desphanes street, had not read the newspaper accounts and had formed no opinion. The prosecution challenged him peremptorily.

E. P. SHIBLEY,

of No. 58 Egan avenue, had met Sullivan twice at the City-Hall; had heard the case talked about, but could give the accused a fair trial.

Mr. Hynes challenged him for cause, since evidence would be required to satisfy him of the defendant's innocence.

By Mr. Van Arman—Would it require any evidence to induce you to believe in his guilt?

A—Yes, sir.

Mence to induce you was A.—Yes, sir.—That don't help it.

By the Court—Have you such an opinion with the Court—Have you such an opinion with the court of the case that evidence would be required to overcome it? A.—Yes,

any inclination to one side or the other? A .-

No. sir.

Mr. Hynes—Trat is but his conclusion.

By the Court—Will you state upon your oath that you stand entirely indifferent between the people and the prisoner? A.—I will.

Mr. Van Arman urged that the juror was competent under the statue.

By the Court—Do you mean to be understood that you have formed and have now a slight opinion in the case! A.—Yes, sir.

The Court—I don't believe it is worth while to take up any more time. Stand aside.

Charles Biehl, of No. 183 Eighteenth street, who did not know what "prejudice against the prisoner meant," was accepted by the defense.

Mr. Hynes then cross-examined

Mr. Hynes then cross-examined
HUNTOON,
and, as he had an opinion which would require
evidence to remove, he was challenged for
cause.

This juror was questioned with reference to
self-defence, and the right of a man to defend
his wife when in danger "of great bodily
harm." "Suppose," said Mr. Hynes, "she
was in danger of being stricken down by a
man?" and "suppose you saw a man beating
your wife and you were unable to protect her,
would you shoot him?"

Mr. Van Arman, while he did not object to
such questions, said if the case was to be tried
before each juror the prosecution would claim a
part in the trial.

The Court thought it was going a little too

Court thought it was going a little too far.

Thomas Sullivan, of No. 228 Maxwell street, had a fixed opinion and was told be could go.

Julius Butz, of No. 658 South Morgan street, being in the same state of mind, was similarly treated, as was Mr. Carbery, the regalia manu-

treated, as was Mr. Carbery, the regalia manufacturer.

FOUR SECURED.

Robert Henderson, of No. 125 Thirteenth place, suited both sides and was accepted. This was also the case with Biehl, White, and Parker, a colored man, all of whom were sworn to "well and truly try." Only an hour and a half was exhausted in getting these jurors.

The prosecution, in fifteen minutes, got four more, challenging peremptorily several Irishmen, four or five others being excused because they had opinions. One of these, Thomas Grayson, was dismissed because he had said, in conversation, that any man who did what the newspapers said Sullivan had done ought to be hung. Another was released on account of his age, 74. The vacancies were filled, but one after another was challenged for cause. When the panel was exhausted three were left who had not been passed upon by the defense, aithough they were apparently satisfied with them. These are C. W. Hudson, of Evanston; Otto Johnson, of No. 38 Vedder street, and C. A. Kimball, of 599 Carroll avenue. The latter has not been examined by the defense.

Mr. Moran said he did not want to pass on less than four.

He could not be obliged to do otherwise, so

Mr. Moran said he did not want to pass on less than four.
He could not be obliged to do otherwise, so the State's Attorney suggested that

A SPECIAL VENIRE
for 100 be issued returnable in the morning.
Mr. Moran wanted 200, size 175 were summoned before to get a jury.

The Court didn't care how many were brought in as long as a jury was secured. Seven were needed, however, when the first panel for 100 was issued the other time.
Mr. Van Arman remarked that, from the progress, 100 would be sufficient.
The Court—You have gotten along better than I expected.

The Court—1on have gotten along better than I expected.

Mr. Moran—We are surprised!

After some further talk it was decided to make the number 100, and the Sheriff said he would send out four bailiffs to gather twentywould send out four camins to gather twenty-five apiece.

The seven jurors were placed in the charge of a Deputy, with instructions to keep the accept-ed ones apart from the others, the Judge tell-ing them that they must not converse about the

the case among themselves until it was given to them for decision. No newspapers were to be allowed in the rooms where they were.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

price paid was about \$69,000. The Jackson tract consisted of 528 feet front on the Grand boulevard at the corner of Fifty-first street and the park, was purchased for about \$60,000, and was acquired on the recommendation of the landscape architect."

The CHARGE IS

that adjoining and similar lands were purchased for \$3,000 an acre. Is that true!"

The adjoining tract of about fifteen acres, running through the then swampy lands, was bought for about \$3,000 per acre, including interest and all. This was among the first pieces purchased for the park, and several years before the Jackson or Honore tracts were bought. This property as a whole did not compare at all in value or any respect with the Jackson or Honore tracts, which were bought after the improvement of the north end and the construction of the Grand boulevard, which in itself enhanced the value of property all around it."

"Was any other property, similarly situated to the Jackson and Honore tracts, acquired at or about the time those tracts were purchased?"

"No, sir. There was no other property similarly situated."

"Was any other property in their neighbor-

chased?"

"No, sir. There was no other property similarly situated."

"Was any other property in their neighborhood purchased at or about the time they were bought?"

"No, sir; I don't think there was."

"Was any other property at all bought at that time?"

"It seems to me that there was no necessity for any other purchase at that time. There might have been some piece on Fifty-fifth street or Western avenue, but I don't remember."

As to Dunleyy's charge that the Commissioners had alleged that \$50,000 had been paid to improve the Phillips tract, while in reality such was not the case, the Commissioners say that no money has been paid out for that purpose, and they never said it had, but they are equally positive that no such amount as \$50,000 had been paid to aid Phillips in securing a title to the land claimed by him. The only expense to the Commission occasioned by the effort to secure the Phillips claim has been \$20,000, arising almost entirely out of the litigation, only a small amount having been paid Phillips on his contract. The \$800 contract has not been set aside, and no new contract has not been set aside, and no new contract has been made. Phillips was to get the whole \$160,000, minusithe legal expenses, and was not limited to \$40,000, as charged by Mr. Dunleyy.

"The law, I understand, prescribes certain boundaries for your park, and makes it obligatory upon you to acquire all the property within those boundaries. Am I right?"

"Yes, sir."

"LAND YET TO BE ACQUIRED.

"How much property is there within those

within those boundaries. Am I right?"

"Yes, sir."

LAND YET TO BE ACQUIRED.

"How much property is there within those boundaries yet to be acquired?"

"There are about eighty acres of the Colehour tract, and there are three other small pieces not yet condemned."

"Amounting in all in acres?"

"The Colebour, Dunleys, and Kerr tract, eighty acres; Stinson tract, shout five or six acres; about two acres belonging to Mrs. Myers. These pieces are in the east part. On Western avenue are Blocks 30, 28, and 37 in A. J. Walker's Subdivision; Block I of James H. Rees's Subdivision; Block I of James H. Rees's Subdivision; the west three-quarters of the north 120 acres of the northwest quarter of Sec. Then there are six lots in Melton's Addition to Chicago. The Mulvey tract comes in, too, running from State street east 500 feet. The last is the school-house lot of one acre."

"What is the aggregate of this land?"

"There are about 3,500 feet on Western avenue."

"Here access to the value per foot?"

"What is the value per foot?"

"I don't like to make an estimate, since it might at some time affect the condemnation."

Mr. Harmon, the Secretary, was present, and the reporter asked him.

"I should say about \$15 per foot on the average," said he.

"How much land is comprehended by the property on the East?" asked the reporter of the Commissioner.

property on the East?" asked the reporter of the Commissioner.

"About eighty-eight or ninety acres."

"Valued at what per acre?"

"I don't like to fix the values, because it is, as I have said, a delicate matter. You must excuse ms."

The reporter discovered from Mr. Rees that the Colebour tract is worth from \$120 to \$125 per acre, and the rest is not worth to exceed \$1,000 to \$1,500 per acre, though there is not much hope of securing the Colebour tract at

the figures named, as an ignorant jury has assessed it at \$3,000 per acre.

The figuring shows the value of the eastern side to be about \$100,000, and the lots on Western avenue about \$33,000, a total of \$153,-000. side to be about \$100,000, and the lots on Western avenne about \$53,000, a total of \$153,000,—an expenditure necessary to acquire all the land under the law at reasonable figures. Besides this, there is the Phillips tract of 200 acres, contracted for at \$800 per acre, but not paid for, as the title was contested by Messrs. Kerr. Dunleys, and others, and the litigation is now pending before Judge Drummond. If decided in favor of the Commission, its cost will be \$160,000, but, if adversely to their interests, it will cost probably in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. This increases the total in the former case to \$318,000, and in the latter event to \$1,158,000 in round numbers.

The reporter laid the statement before the Commissioner, who still declined to go into estimates, but Mr. Harmon thought the total nearly, if not quite, correct.

"Supposing an amendment should be made to the law, releasing you from your chligation to acquire this iand?"

"It would destroy the whole park scheme, and would undoubtedly, so our attorneys say, invalidate all our special assessments."

"Then you think such an amendment a death-blow to the interests of the park?"

"I certainly do."

"Is there any amendment that would relieve the present complications?"

"I don't know of any that could be made, and I am advised by our attorneys that any material change made would greatly endanger the whole

"I don't know of any that could be made, and
I am advised by our attorneys that any material
change made would greatly endanger the whole
park scheme."

When are the condemnations to be made on
the outlying land not yet acquired?"

"Our attorneys are ordered to proceed with all
practicable diligence."

#### CURRENT GOSSIP.

APART. Dear heart, I love thee so,
I turn my face
Again, again, each day
Toward thy far-off place;
I even note the way
Of clouds, if thitherward they go,
I love thee so.

The time not by my sun
I count, but thine;
I keep the reckoning
By many a precious sign;
I know so well each thing
Thou dost, my thoughts camewift forerun
Thy later san.

Oh. why are we apart? No stom can
From atom in the earth
Remove, but jars the plan
God fashioned in its birth;
How dare we break true love's true heart, -H. H. in March Atlantic.

THE BREECHES BIBLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—The "Breeches" Bible is by no means so rare as some of your correspondents suppose. Copies are of frequent occurrence on the catalogues of dealers in rare and curious books. Within a little more than two years I have noticed on the catalogues of a single dealer (A. L. Luyster, of No. 138 Fulton street, New York) no less than six copies,some not quite perfect,—at prices ranging from \$6 to \$18. One copy of the edition of 1611, "folio, full antique calf, fine copy, in excellent preservation," is priced at \$15. The first edition of the Genevan or "Breeches" Bible was published at Geneva in 1560 by Rowland Hall; the last at London in 1616 by Robert Barker. Lowndes (Bibland Hall; the last at London in 1616 by Robert Barker. Lowndes (Bibliographers Manual, pp. 181-5) mentions over eighty editions, of which twenty-nine (five folio, seventeen quarto, and seven octavo) were published by Robert Barker between 1900 and 1616. Although its rarity has been overestimated by your correspondents, it is nevertheless one of the most interesting of the early English versions. It was the first English Bible on which the present division of the text into verses was introduced. It was for many years the most popular in England, and was the last to yield to the "authorized version." Its principal competitor before the publication of King James', or the authorized version, was the "Bishop's" Bible, first published in 1508. The Genevan version was a careful revision of Tindal and Coverdale's Bible, by Coverdale himself, assisted by others, during his residence in Geneva, where he had taken refuge from the persecution of Protestants under Queen Mary. The "Bishop's" Bible was a revision, by several eminent scholars, among whom were a number of Bishops of the Church of England, under the direction of Archbishop Parker, who was not entirely satisfied with Coverdale's revision. As may be supposed, the Bishop's Bible was the version recognized by the Established Church, while the Genevan was the favorite among the dissenters. The Bishop's Bible was the basis of our present "authorized version," which superseded it as soon as the new version was published, but the Genevan yielded more slowly, and it was several years before the superior excellence of the authorized version was universally acknowledged.

I have in my library a copy of the second folio edition of the Bishop's Bible, of which the following is the full title: "The Holle Byble, con-

sally acknowledged.

I have in my library a copy of the second folio edition of the Bishop's Bible, of which the following is the full title: "The Holie Byble, contenying the Old Testament and the Newe. Imprinted at London in Ponles Church Yarde by Richard Ingge, Printer to the Queenes Majestie, 1572." It is a huge folio and contains, besides the text of the Old and New Testament and the apocrypha, "A Preface into the Bible," by Archbishop Parker, a prologue by Archbishop Crammer, a calendar and table of lesson for "Mattins" and "Euensong," several maps and a profusion of quaint and curious woodcuts. Among others is a map of the Garden of Eden. On one of the fly-leaves is a curiously written family-record, from which I extract the following: "John Dabney, we some off Wyllen Dabney, was bourne ye iij daye off Maye, beying a a Sundaye bytweene ye oweres of xj and xij in ye mournyng, ye yeare off our Lord God 1883."

I have also another old Bible which is something of a curiosity. It is a copy of the Latin Vulgate printed in Venic, by John of Cologne, and Herbert of Selingenstat, in 1484. It is a small quarto, bound in heavy oak boards covered with hogskin, with brass clasps, and is in perfect condition. The type is a small but very beautiful and perfect Gothic, and the ink a clear and brilliant black. Both the type and presswork would do-credit to any printing establishment at the present day. The initial-letters, some of which are very elaborate, are all done in colors by hand. The book has neither titlepage, catch-words, or pagination, none of which were in use until several years later. The colophon, which, like the text, is full of abbreviations, is as foliows: "Exact uest inclytam urbe venetiaru sacro sanctu biblie volumen eutegerrimis expolitusqu'i salvarium pace ausum illud affirmare: ceteros facile omnes hac tempe state supereminet. Olympiadibus dominicis Anno M.C.C.C.CL.XXXIIII. pri die kalendar Mau." The text is, of course, without the verse division in use at the present day, has but fewentials and no

M.C.C.C.CL.XXXIIII. pri die kalendar Man."
The text is, of course, without the verse division in use at the present day, has but few capitals and no punctuation except the colon and period. Each book is preceded by the prologues of St. Jerome, and the Old and New Testaments are preceded by his epiştles to St. Ambrose and Pope Damasus. The Book is curious and interesting, both as a very fine specimen of early printing and as an example of the text of St. Jerome long prior to the Sixtine and Clementine revisions.

B.

ALLIGATOR-BATTLE IN NEW YORK. The visitors to the New York aquarium yesterday afternoon witnessed a novel and extraor-dinary combat between several immense Flor-ida alligators. The huge reptiles only arrived in town yesterday morning, having been packed in big boxes. They were placed in the great tank where the white whale was wont to disport, the water having been first drawn off. Two of the alligators are fourteen and one-half feet long, five are over nine feet, and the other five range from six to seven feet. The whole dozen were

from six to seven feet. The whole dozen were a remarkable group, and, though chilled and stiff with the cold, they were evidently trouble-some customers to handle.

While Mr. Coup and Mr. Reiche, the proprietors, were consulting on the best method of warming a sufficient quantity of water to flood the tank, the alligators roused up and began to make things very lively inside of the glass inclosure.

make things very lively inside of the glass inclosure.

One of the employes went in to decide whether one of the largest reptiles was alive, he being so helpless when first placed in the tank that it was feared death had ensued. The question had to be decided before the flow of warmed water was started. Mr. Bishon quietly descended the ladder, and, walking to the centre of the tank, seized the big alligator by the tail. Scarcely had he done so when the most exciting scene ensued. The dormant reptile at once raised his ugly head, and, opening his mouth, snarled like an infuriated buildog. The sound had a wonderful effect on the whole group, and then ensued the battle. Mr. Coup, sceing that one of the eight-foot alligators was about to seize Mr. Bishon's foot, called out to him, and ordered him to leave the tank. He complied rather unwillingly, for it was evident trouble was shead. The alligator who had been deemed dead became very lively and lashed his tail in vengeful mood. Happening to strike one of the nine-

SOURCE OF THE CONGO FOUND. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Another nation, the Portuguese, enters the Another nation, the Portuguese, enters the field of African discovery. For over three cen-turies Portugal has done nothing in that line she opened so well with Vasco di Gama and the other bold navigators who followed him; she has been content only to hold her Guines colonies and the Eastern province of Mozamhas been content only to hold her Guinea colonies and the Eastern province of Mozambique, harvest the commercial rewards of their occupation, govern her few hundred thousand Africans with severity, and carry on a profitable slave-trade. Now it occurs to her that what so many explorers are busy about may be worth her while to look after, even on her own account; two expeditions have already been ordered, one for the east, the other for the west coast, and that for the east has already departed for Mozambique. The work of exploration committed to these expeditions is expected to consume five years and to cost \$1,800,000 Almost coincident with this important mission is the news from Angola that a Portuguese merchant has found the source of the river Zaire, or, as we call it, the Congo. This merchant places it twenty days' march east from Melange, in the very region traversed by Livingstone on his first journey across the continent, when, as well as in subsequent explorations, he crossed the River Kassabi, thinking it possible that it was an affluent of the Congo, though making no endeavor to prove it, since his special interest was in the source and feeders of the Nile. This Kassabi or Kassai rises from a great spring, gushing in an open plain near Dumbo Tembo, flows northward and becomes the Nzare, and is, in fact, identical with the great Zaire, or Congo. The Portuguese editor adds that this destroys Lieut. Cameron's theory that the Luaiaba is the Congo, but, as that river flows northward, and Cameron has proved by comparison of levels that it cannot enter into the great lakes that feed the White Nile, it would seem to be necessarily a tributary of the Congo, if not the main stream.

A WOMAN SOLD AT AUCTION. Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

American papers have often commented upon the fact that in some parts of England women the fact that in some parts of England women have been sold at public auction during the last century. Yesterday the novel sight of a woman being sold under the hammer was witnessed by hundreds of people in front of Currie's auction being sold under the hammer was witnessed by hundreds of people in front of Currie's auction store. When it became known that such a sale was to be made a large crowd gathered to see the woman, and many were wondering if the authorities would allow such a disgraceful scene to go on. At 10:30 the woman was brought out. Her name was unknown, but she was recognized by some of the bystanders as a person who had worked in a miltinery establishment on C street before the fire, and her character had never been questioned. She seemed perfectly composed in the presence of so large a crowd, and never moved a muscle of her face as the auctioneer called out for the first bid. She stood in an elevated position, dressed in plain muslin, without any special attempt at display. She was a handsome brunette, with regular features, dark hair and eyes, and a complexion as pure as wax. She was finally knocked down for \$3, and, to the surprise of everybody, the bidder was a married man. He says the woman is somewhat dilapidated, but he thinks he can melt down the wax and make her up into tapers for Christmas-trees. She originally cost \$800 in New York, the workmanship being of the best, and was for a long time displayed in a Broadway milliher's window before she was shipped to the Comstock.

AN ELEPHANT IN TROUBLE. A singular accident occurred recently at the Zoological Gardens. The smaller African ele phant, Alice, which some few months ago had its trunk unfortunately torn off, was turned out into the elephant-yard while her cage was being swept out. In the large yard in question some new pipes had heen iaid down to supply the pond with water. The workmen had not filled in the excavation with sufficient firmness, and Alice, treading with her right fore leg on the soft ground, it gave way below her, and she was immediately buried up to her shoulder. Her present keepers came to her assistance, but the animal was in a state of great fury and excitement, and the only person who dared go near her was Scott her old keeper, and formerly joint keeper of the elephant-house with Andrew Thomson. Pulleys and hoisting-tackle were brought to the spot and planks, inserted under Alice's jaw. The pulleys being brought to work on these planks, her head was lifted, and then the beams were placed under the chest. Finally, after an hour's hard work, partly by digging away the ground around her and into the elephant-yard while her cage was being ly by digging away the ground around her an partly by bringing the pulleys to bear, she wa

A SMALL BOY IN THE HOUSE.

Washington Correspondence Detroit News.

A pretty little tow-headed boy, a perfect Cupid in form and feature, and as full of mischief as the god he resembles, has been playing about the floor of the House every day. He is the son of one the members, has become the pet of all of them, and is permitted to indulge in any license he pleases. He is a mere mite, just out of babyhood, and crawls into all sorts of corners and cuts up all sorts of capers. He scampers up and down the asies, pinches the legs of the solemn Solons, and grins in the very faces of the most rampant orators. While the grim-visaged Evarts and Gen. Dan Sickles were scated chatting together within the bar this afternoon, this little imp bounced up to them with a hop, sidp, and jump, and threw himself into Sickles' lap, where the soldier's missing right leg ought to be. The soldier and the lawyer were charmed by the pretty apparition, forgot all about politics and the Presidency, and vied with each other in fondling and petting the little fellow. While Buckner, of Missouri, was talking on the Michigan case, the child, attracted by his loud and angry manner and tone, ran down the middle aisle to where the orator stood, and, striking an attitude at his very feet, stared up into his face, as he would stare at a Punch-and-Judy show or at a hurdy-gurdy. floor of the House every day. He is the son of

ORTHOGRAPHY. Cincinnati Saturday Night.

The other day one of the clerks in a Washing The other day one of the clerks in a Washington street store found the porter crammed among the boxes down cellar, with pen, mk, and paper before him. "Writing a letter, eh?" queried the clerk. "Yes; writing to the old man in Buffalo." He handed up the half-written letter for inspection, and presently the clerk remarked: "I see you spell jug 'g-u-g'; that isn't right." "Of course not," replied the porter, "but you see I am writing to the old man, and he always spells that way. If I put the other 'g' to it he would think I was putting on style over him and forgetting that I was his son. He is good-hearted and I don't want to hurt his feelings." The letter went off with only one "g" at the end of "gug."

BOUGH ON CINCINNATI PAPERS Hamitton (O.) Democrat.

A Cincinnati rich man's son, not to be out A Cincinnati rich man's son, not to be outdone in deeds of evil by the proprietors of the
newspapers of that city, took his mistress into a
woods near Jefferson, Tex.. where he deliberately murdered her. A few days since he returned
to his home, and after reading the papers issued
during his absence, in which the publishers
severally told what they knew about each other,
was so chagrined at the comparative littleness
of his crime that he put a bullet through his
head.

WELLS' ARMAMENT. When certain Democrats in Washington heard that J. Madison Wells was armed to the teeth,—was a sort of walking arsenal,—they dlin't want to go behind the returns so much

foot gentlemen, the latter was enraged, and swinging round like lighting, with a fierce snarl, sought issue with his older antagonist. Both of the reptiles closed, their jaws interlapping, and the struggle that ensued was a fearful one. Two of the smaller ones followed suit and began fighting on their own hook. Blood flowed from the jaws of the two larger ones, and a general commotion was observable among the whole lot.

The visitors gathered round the tank and viewed the battle with deep interest. All four of the combatants were evidently warmed up to their work, and their contortions were frightful. Finally Prof. Butler decided to have a stream of cold Croton water thrown on the fighting alligators. This acted like a charm, for the sudden dash of ice-cold water was evidently distasteful to the brutes, as their jaws relaxed and they separated. But it was only for a moment, for scarcely had the hone been taken down before the largest pair began fighting again. This time water had no effect, and as one of the alligators had select his antagonist by the fore foot and was slowly tearing it off, more desperate measures were deemed necessary. Mr. Bishon accordingly re-entered the tank, armed with a long fron crowber.

Cautously pushing aside two or three of the smaller ones, he made his way to the centre of the linguage. It is expected that two or three days must clapse before these saurian monsters will be accustomed to one another, and a strick watch has to be kept on the group to prevent their killing each other. These specimens are the largest in captivity, and form an important feature among the many wonders of the aquarium.

Source of THE Congo Found.

Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-Sis.

FOR SALE—\$53,000—FINE 4-STORY AND BASEment store-front block. 40x138, and lot 40x138, on northeast corner of State and Harrison-st.; rents for 36,504 now; will rent after May 77 at 88,500; mortgage 527,000, due in 5 years from Feb. 1, 1877, at 6 per cent. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in Chicago; This is the greatest bargain ever offered in Chicago; and the state of the state.

FOR SALE—100 PEET OF BEST RESIDENCE lots Dearborn-av.

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PROPRIETOR, 778 East Obio-st.

TOR SALE—ONE OR THE GREATEST BARGAINS

I ever offered in the city, on Drexel boulevard, near

Forty-fourth-st.; also the fine house and grounds on
the north-sat corner of Forty-seventh-st, and Drexel

boulevard, at a great sacrifice. CLARKE & SILVA. 22

Major Block. Major Block.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, VERY CHEAP, SEVERAL
fine houses on the avenues on the South Side; very
great bargains will be given for cash. CLARKE &
SILVA, Room 22 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE: LaSaile and Chestrut-et., octagon stone-front hous Sophia and Bissel-six, octagon brick-front house. Vicinity of Union and Campbell Parks, good houses to L. CAS PIELD, 39 LaSaile-st. POR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY EITHER houses or vacant lots in the city Kenwood, or Hyde Park, are invited to examine our lists. We have several sepcial bargains to offer. TUENER & BOND, Room 11, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—RESIDENCES AT Waukegan, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Giencee, Lake Side, Winnetka, Evanston, Oak Park, Austin, Riverside, Englewood, and other suburbs. Have homes for sale. E. L. CANFIELD, 59-LaSalle-st. POR SALE—WHEATON—HOUSES AND LOTS AT very low figures, all kinds to salt customers; good homes. Also, farm, hear same. Would exchange for city property. H. W. COBB, item! settate Dealer. FOR SALE-WANTED-CASH OFFER FOR 5 LOTS in block 14, second block cast of Fortieth-st., pear depot and N. W. Car-Shope. Address F 51, Tribune. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR KANSAI lands, a splendid fruit farm ali in full bearing, a Joseph, Mich. Address M. A. STEWART, Newton

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-FOR CASH-A HOUSE WEST OF SAN-gamon-st., between Fuiton and Van Buren-sta., not to exceed \$5,000 in value. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

Washington-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A CHOICE 25 OR 50 foot building lot on one of the avenues. Call or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, a house and lot (50 or 75 feet preferred) on the South Side, or will go to Kenwood or Hyde Park. Price from \$5,000 to \$12,000; must be a bargain to be considered. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. WANTED—A RESIDENCE, NOT OVER \$10,000, all cash, on South Side, or West Side on Monroe, Adams, Ashianday., or Washington-st. J. H. BOFF, 14 Reaper Block. WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON THE NORTH SIDE
Worth \$5,000 to \$5,000, for which a customer will
pay part cash, and balance in a State-st. lot, clear.
TURNER & BOND, 100 Washington-st. FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854 THEST-CLASS 9 AND 10 PER CENT SEMI-ANNU.

Al interest-bearing bonds, secured by real estate
elty or farms, constantly for sale in any amounts. Address X9, Tribune office. M ONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNIMrentrates. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131
Lasalie-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 AND 8 PED CENT; ALSO
& CO., 150 Lasalie-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 AND 8 PED CENT; ALSO
& CO., 150 Lasalie-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPrentrates the sum of \$1,000. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE SON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, warehouse receipts, and furniture, 166 Washing-ton-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT-ON improved or unimproved city property and vicinity, at 8 and 9 per cent; large sums with large margin at 7. F. A. HENSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st., Room TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 8 AND 9 PER cent upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st. \$3,000 WANTED-AN ACTIVE MAN WITH from \$1,000 to \$3,000 in cash and property to take charge of store in New York; \$6,000 per annum. T 63, Tribune office. \$25.000 TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT-ON Its Randolph st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANdise—a water-power flouring-mill, built in 1874, in
colorado Springs, Col. Address F. L. MARTIN, Colorado Springs, Col.
FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—2-STORY BUILD—
ing and bilitard-ball; can be seen at 111 Noble-st.,
corner Frie. Everything in good condition. Reason
for selling, sickness. FOR SALE-BY ASSIGNEE-A COUNTRY STORE: nice stock and good location; must be sold. E. A. CHANE, Assignee, 256 Major Block. FOR SALE-IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATION, BAR, with fixtures; will be sold at a bargain. 64 Lake-st., South Side. st., South Side.

POR SALE-MY RETAIL BUSINESS, IN BEST LOcation, doing good basiness; will sell for half its cost for cash. Address I 67, Tribune office.

PARE CHANCE-ONE OF THE SEST-PAYING Restaurants on the West Side is on account of sickness for sale. Result reasonable. Cash. \$2,000 required. Address D 37, Tribune office. WANTED-AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, interest in this city: large profits. For particular, address A 57, Tribune office. dress A 57, Tribune office.

\$3.000 fo.84,000 WILL PURCHASE ON E-HALF
for particulars call or address C. BONNELL, 196 East
Washington-st., Room 3, second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WOMAN IN IT. AS USUAL—THE NEW AND Palmer House, which far excel all other baths in this country, has Miss NELLIE, who was a great favorite a the Grand Pacific, in the ladies' department. Entrance 36 Monroe-st. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CL OTHING, CARpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any
kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.
NOTICE—MY HUSBAND, ALBERT FRIEDRICH,
left me the 24th of February without any cause,
and I therefore request him to return to his wife at Maquoketa, fa., within four weeks, otherwise I will sue
for divorce. MARY A. FRIEDRICH, born Zimmermand. PARTY ADVERTISING FOR PARTNER SUNDAY and giving no address, please write to A 74, Tribune office. une office.

The BRACE, MASONWORK, PLASTERING, AND calcimining, 192 West Madison-st., Chicago, Orders for repairing left at Newell & Mosher's, 188 Madison-st., will be promptly attended to.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE!

An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. WANTED-A HOME WITH A FREST-CLASS
family near Union Park, by a homeopathic physician, who can give the best of references. Address
188, Tribune office.

WANTED-A PEW SMALL ARTICLES, OR SOME Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED-PORTRAITS TO PAINT IN OIL, crayen, or water color, gt. very low rates: also, every kind or ornaments) sainting, graining, marbling, signs, etc., etc.; first-class work at a low figure. Call and see me. A. H. DOUGLAS, Room 67, Exchange Building. WANTED—A HOME FOR A BOY 314 YEARS or could be adopted if desired; healthy and parentage. Mee, Tribune office. WANTED-A NICE COUNTER. 7 OR 8 FEET long; also small oval show-case. G 44, Tribune. WANTED-TO CHARTER OR PURCHASE BY THI month, a steam canal-boat of about 5,000 bushel capacity. Address Box 116 Hennepin, III.

STORAGE.

PURNITURE. CARRIAGES. AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof wavehouse, 180 W. Monroe-st. we loam money at 10 per cent per annum. CTURAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER GOODS. O'chicago Storage House, 78 and 80 van Buren-st. Lowest states; advances made. BUILDING MATERIAL. WANTED-12 000 COMMON BRICK FOR CASH: must be chesp. Address, stating price, D. DUF-FIX, 100 West Sixteenth-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A LIVE YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS
bookkeeper and financial manager in an established business; must be able to advance employer
\$1.500 cash, on rood security. Address, with real
name and references, KSI, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR RUNNING shaper at 180 West Erie-st. W ANTED - TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE W Stitchers. Apply to STUDEBAKER BROS'. Mfg. Co. South Bend, Ind.
W ANTED - A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS OF A GARDENER WHO WANTED-A GOOD BOY THAT UNDERSTAND

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-SIX FARM LABORERS AND MEN FOR other work; also man with \$150. Employment Agency. 117 South Clark-st., Room 12.

Agency, 117 South Clark-st., Room 12.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW TRAVELING AGENTS TO sell all kinds of baskets. Willow furniture, rattan chairs, etc., on commission, in the States of Michiesa, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. None but reliable men need apply. Address G. J. SCHMIDT & BRO., 242 Wabash av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKING MAN IN.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKING MAN IN.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO, AND three for Illinois and Iowa; business permanent and no peddiing. Salary liberal, hotel and traveling expenses poid. Address 'MONITOR LAMP COMPANY,' 263 Mishnest, Cincinnasi, O.

WANTED—A JIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR A WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR A new publication. A. S. BARNES & CO., 115 WANTED-AN AMANUENSIS, SALARY 20 CENTS
Der hour. Address F 74. Tribune office. WANTED ENERGETIC AND INTELLIGENT men of good address to sell finely illustrated stan-dard works. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 Dearborn-st., sec-ond Stor. ond floor.

WANTED-MEN WITH \$25 TO \$400 CASH TO make \$10 to \$20 daily in any State. Call at 79 Dearborn-st. Room 14. SWIFT.

WANTED-ONE MORE ENERGETIC YOUNG man; good opening in another city: \$60 cash necessary. Call at residence 156 West Monroe-st., after 10. ALLEN. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHO tograph gallery: good opportunity for a suitable person. Apply at Art Gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO UCOK, wash and iron at 624 West Washington at. None but competent need apply.

WANTED-A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER AND Ironer. Good references required. Apply at 314 West Monroe-st. West Monroe-st.

Wanted-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON
in family of five :-must be thoroughly competent.
Apply at 445 West Jackson-st. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GR Monigan av. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 263 South Robey-st.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK:
wages \$2 per week. Apply at 36 Lyttle\*st. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 830 Michigan-av. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO, THE work in a family of three. Apply to-day at 213 South Horne-at. WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for cook and general housework in a small family, 14 North Throop-st. Bring good references.

Seamstresses.

WANTED-TRIRTY SHIET-MAKERS. APPLY at WHEELER & WILSON office, 155 State-st. Laundresses. WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHIRT-IRONERS OF new shirts. Price \$1.50 per dozen. WILSON BROS., 67 Washington-st. Nurses.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WET NURSE. IN
Quire af Dr. R. N. FOSTER'S; 481 West Madison
st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Miscellineous.

Miscellineous.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS, 13 TO 15 YEARS OLD, TO learn mechanical trade; must reside with their parents. Call at 6 Calboun-piace, between Clark and Dearborn-sts., Polishing and Plating Company.

WANTED-A LADY CANVASSER TO TRAVEL; must be good; first-class chance to the right person. Address for three days C 43, Trit une office.

TO RENT\_HOUSES. TO RENT - 14-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, ALL IM-provements, Webster-av., cheap. 11-room octagon front and 10-room marble front, all modern improve-ments, near Lincoln Park, haif a block from street-cars; very low to good tenant. Cottage, 8 rooms, bot and cold water, and bath-room, on Grant'place; \$25. 16-room brick house, Carpenter-st., near Madison, from 1st of May. C. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. May. C. N. HALE, 133 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-PARLOR FLAT. 6 ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, \$22.50; lower part of house, of
rooms, \$12, near Lincoln Park; 7 rooms on West Fifteenth-st., \$6; store near Lincoln Park good location
for hardware, harness-shop, bakery, or pafets and oils,
very cheap. Other houses and stores in different parts
of city. C. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. TO RENT-HOUSE NO. SOI WABASH-AV. IN quire of Mrs. SOPHIA H. PERRY, on the prenises, or of William H. King, 180 Clark-st. Des, or of William H. King, 180 Clark-vi.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-COTTAGE OF SEVEN From a law very pleasant location on the West Side: 15 minutes' walk from Court-House: five years lease of lot. Address B 12, Tribuna office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, CENTRALLY located on the South Side: first-class. WILSON BROS., Exchange Building, Room 45. TO RENT-ELEGANT HOMES CHEAP—A FEW In houses of those fine blocks built by us on Monroest, Oakiev and Warren-avs. Ent free to good parties until May 1 on taking a lease for one year thereafter. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CITY: BARN; \$16: worth double; 8 Filmore-st. Inquire at 15 Plum-st., corner Loomis and Harrison.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 'RLEGANT 2-STORY house, 10 rooms, No. 1000 West Polk-st.; \$15. 10room house 10 Harvard-st.; \$8, 6 rooms No. 32 Harvard st. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

from \$2.50 to \$3. Transients accommedated.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM:
\$3, \$10, \$12, and \$20 per month; best location i
the city. 161 South Clark st., Room 11. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT RE duced prices. Apply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT7! EAST MONROE-ST.—RECENTLY opened; nicely-furnished rooms at reduced prices at the Monroe House; centrally located for all business bonses.

TO RENT—S PRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR in Thompson's Block, west Madison-st., newly grained and calcimined; suitable for light bousekeeping; rent low to good tenant. Bg. WM. H. THOMPSON, 220 West Madison-st.

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC. TO RENT-2 FIRE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick stores 40x144 Will amake a fine wholesale house of any kind, on State, between Jackson and Van Beren-sts. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st. Offices.

TO RENT-OFFICES-A FEW SINGLE OFFICE comms and one suite of three. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Miscellaneous TO RENT—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLOR ON SEC ond floor; the block is 100 feet long; one of the best in the city; street-cars pass every three minute through the day to two different directions, and best accommodations to do a big business. Address F SCHOLL Sr., 138 Turner-st., Grand Rapids, Mich. TO RENT-LIGHT DRY BASEMENT, \$10 PER month, suitable for tallor or shoemaker; also con-venience for light nousekeeping near the business cen-tre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND stores centrally located: have daily applications; rents collected. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st. rents collected. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126
Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST CLASS SINGLE
Side of city. It must have ail the modern improvements, and be in a good locatio, not farther south
than Twenty-second-st., between Michigan and Calumet-avs. Address WA H, 11 and 13 Wabash-av.

WANTED-TO RENT-A COMPORTABLY-FURside. Location must be desirable and convenient to
business. Apply to or address SAM BROWN, 163
Wabash-av.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE OR
flat of 8 or 9 rooms near centre of city. Rent not
to exceed \$35 per month. RITCHIE & DUCK, 155
Michigan-av. Michigan-av.

WANTED - TO RENT - FOR ONE ON MORE
years, good house of 8 to 10 rooms, with some
ground and parm. Must be easy of access to the city
and cheap. Address, stating price, locality, and
distance from the city, J W D, 1118 Prairie-av. Chicago.

MUSICAL. A SPECIAL CHANCE—AN ELEGANT ROSE WOOD

A 75 octave planoforte, with agrafic and all other
improvements, handsome case, carved legs and lyre.
Price, \$200. R. T. MAITTIN, 154 State-st. DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTRY ORGAN.
Tor sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest term
in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-et. in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-et.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — SECOND-HAND BAND instruments. We offer 15 complete sets of second-hand band-instruments, which we will set! in sets or single, and in which we can offer unusually good opportunities to young bands. Among the instruments are corrects, from \$1 to \$10; allos, from \$10 to \$14; tenors, from \$12 to \$15; barritones, from \$12 to \$15; barritones, from \$10 to \$15. Leaders of bands send for our new catalogue. JULIUS BAUER & CO., Palmer House, corner of State and Monroe-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED TO TAKE AGENTS GUID!
A fourth year; circulation over 10,000; 3 months, cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CO.

POE SALE—CHEAP, 3 GOOD FARM HOI

Also one dappie gray horse for carriage, and
good drivers. Call in rear of 150 West Monroe, st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
TUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAS WHO
has several years' experience as a bookkeeper and
enersi office business; would prefer place in a comsion house or insurance office. Can furnish best of
sences. Address 6 45, 77fouse office. SITUATION WANTED-IN A DRUG STORE BE-tween the hours of and 10 p. m. by a thoroughly qualified man; good references. Address M 27, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN OF Dusiness ability, who is not straid of work as general clerk correspondent, or any position where he can make himself generally useful. A 77, Tribune.

Conchinent, Teamsters, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN TO
drive, take care of horses, or work about ha privaso place. Address Ast, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH good moral habits; is willing to do say kind of work; best references. M 45, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED- PERIALE Domestics.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO SWEDISS.

Siris to do second, work, chamber work, or sewing experienced in any kind of housework. Please call at 171 North Haisted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS TO LIVE Indiana or to do general bousawork. Call at the Indiana of the Indiana o SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
girl as cook in a private family; city references if
required. Call or address 7e Hubbard-st. SITUATION WANTED - BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a small family to do general housework. Call to-day and to-morrow at 504 West Indiana-st. Sepostal cards. Call to-day and to-morrow at 524 West Indiana-st. Ac postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Good references. Call SI'46 South Adferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK.

Wash and Iron, or do general housework; good refence. Call or address 63 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN

GIRL to cook, wash, and from, and do general housework. Apply at 192 West Chlesgo-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-GLASS COOK,
and second girl; good references. B & Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO

LITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO

LITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO

DAK and honest living. Please call at 208 Market-st.,
near White, North Side. make an honest living. Flease call at 208 Market-M., near White, North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BT A COLORED WOMAN to do greateral housework in Rugin. or country near Rigin. Address by mail, A R. 500 West Congress-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN grits one to do general housework the other second work and sewing; or would like a situation with a first class dreamaker. Call at or address 184 West Instituted and the second work and sewing; or would like a situation with a first class dreamaker. Call at or address 184 West Instituted and the second work and sewing; or would like a situation with a first class family in the city. Call for two days at 1176 Wabsen-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE of the intervence of the second work. References if required. Please call at 429 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN CHILL to do general housework for a small family, or second work. Call st. 547 Milwaukec-av., up stairs in the rear. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRI for general housework in the city. Please call at 191 West Jackson-sa.
CITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK D by a neat tidy girl; will cook two days in a week. Please call or address. I, 1261 Indiana. av.

Piesae call or address L. 1291 Indians-av.

SITCA TION WANTED—BY RELIABLE. COMPS.

Situation of the composition of the composit SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN WOMAN with a girl 8 years of age, as housekeeper in some respectable family; can speak English. Address No. 200 (lyboura-place. CITUATION WANTED-BY A PLEASANT GER man lady as housekeeper and seamstress. Address H., W. G., 236 South Park-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German femile help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 39 Milwankee'av.

SITUATION WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OP first-class help of all instonalities can be suited by MRS. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Situations Wanted — By Two Young Situations Wanted — By Two Young any respectable to propune a contangel.

Situation wanted — By Two Young Situation — Street — NITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH LADT, WITH a passable knowledge of English, desires a piace as ady's companion. Address Mrs. L. Oshkosh, Wis., are the Hon. F. Sawyer.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

2 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—STONE FRONT, FAC2 ing the lake; finest location on the South Side; eleganity furnished rooms, with superior board.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlems, 8 40 65 per week, with 405 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT. WITH BOARD front alcove room, second floor. Day boarder

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISH ed rooms, with board, for two; also room for
single gentleman; terms moderate. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., third door north of Monroe-st.—Pirst. class board, 85. 30, and 37 per week; transients, \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD - A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A pleasant room and board; breakfast and supper, or e-o'clock dinner, with a strictly private family; vicinity of the lake preferred; none need apply unless can offer above requirements. Address E 63, Thomse. BOARD-FOR MAN AND WIFE, IN A QUIET family; terms must be moderate. Address F 82,

TO EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE-SEVERAL FINE MARBLE-front houses, free and clear, or lightly incumber-ed, for unimproved Hyde Park lots or iots at Morgan Park; also a good farm of 230 acres adjoining Morris, Ill., for a business block in Chicago. CLARKE & SLIVA, Room 22 Major Block.

SILVA, Room 22 Major Block.

POR EXCHANGE—180 ACRE FARM, 30 MILES
from Chicago; house of 7 rooms, new barn; hedge
from chicago; house of 7 rooms, new barn; hedge
from control of the children for acre propersite of the children of the children for acre propersite of the children of the children of the children
Si Clark-st.

MORTGAGES—PARTIES OWNING CITY PROPble farming land. Address by mail only, gire full defrein, Hall & Co., Chicago. reit, Hall & Co., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE OR RENT-2 NICE RESIDENCES
at Hyde Park for farm or land. W. H. HOYT, 68
Washington-st.

WANTED-STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHing, dry goods, wagons, or farm implements, for
460 acres of land, clear, only two miles from large town
in Wisconsin; also, merchandise for house and lot on
South Side. L8S, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED—WITH 33,000 OR 35,000 I shoes in the City of Chicago. I have mosely of the medicare of ladies' boots as hoes in the City of Chicago. I have mosely of the medicare recessing and afteen years' experience. To young man looking for a good business opening, or who has the capacity to make a good selesman and is good penman, this is a good opportunity. Best of references required, and unexceptionable and best of the cantile references furnished. Address BUSINES. Lynn, Mass., Box 179.

DABTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000 TO ENGAGE
In stock raising, bogs, sheep, and cows principality, have purchased half and control the other half of 1,000 acres on a new reliroad, station and town started on this land; intend to run coal and lumber yard, etc., etc., in the stown; hand all improved ready for business; I am a young man and prefer the enterprise of a young or middle-gared ufau. Lest, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH PROM \$5,000 TO 1 \$10,000 in a business that will pay 40 per cent; business honorable and first-class. Address in fail name, M 78, Tribune office.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED
by "shysters" and "parties without responsibility" claiming the fibility to perform what is well known
to be illegal. You throw away time and money. Our
facilities are not surpassed by any firm in the country,
"Divorces procured according to law." Law office of
P. MONTOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 19. P. MONTQOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 19.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED and every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 13 years' experience. A. GOODEICH. 124 Dearmorn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED by a reliable, confidential attorney; 7ee, \$28, pay with divorced. H. P. WEST, Room 14 Davy Block, 211 West Madison-st. NOTICE-I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAINISC legal divorces, bearing certificate of Judge of the Court. I also refer to Cierk of Court and business mess in Chicago. G. R. Sims, 57 Asiliand Block, Chicago.

POUND-ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR LOOMIS, ON Tuesday, 20th inet., ladies poeketbook, containing, a small amount of money. The owner can have the same by calling on Miss SCOTT. 429 West Monroe-st., and paying for this advertisement. paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK WITH A SMALL SUM
Of money. The owner can have same by proving
property. Address M 87, Tribune office.

OST—NOTE BOOK, O. J. Lewis' CHECK, ELIOT
INSTITUTE HORK, O. J. Lewis' CHECK, ELIOT
ANTIONAL BARK, BOSEON, note for \$500, gas deposit,
and bisns M assonic receipt. Libral reward will be paid
for the above at 135 LaSalle-st.

SEWING MACHINES. POR SALE—ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES at \$10 to \$15 each; every machine warranted perfect and has attachments. 642 Cottage Grove-av.

NEW AND LATERT SINGER, 2021. ATTACHment complete and warranted. N. P. LARSEN,
20 East Division-at.

NEW AND LATERT SINGER, \$221. WHERELER &
Wilson, \$10. All care within two blocks of DAVID
C. COOK'S. 46 Madison-at.

TOR SALE-CHEAP, THE PIRST-CLASS BUY far-proof safe formerly used by the Fourth Mi lonal Back. Apply to C. D. SHERMAN, Room I, in earborn-st.

DERSONAL-ILL.—A. C. S.—TRANSMITTEL
ance due to the Treasurer of the United
with the request that the amount by departs
resit of Conseigner Fund. H. A.

# The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID AT day Edition, twelve pages. Jeekly, postpaid, 1 year... of a year, per month..... WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID. ub of twenty.

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TREMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBEES. delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS. Haverly's Theatre, adolph street, between Clark and LaSalle, ment of the Soidene Troupe. "Chilperic." Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engement of Genevieve Rogers. "Maud Muller."

, corner Franklin. Grand Sacred Co

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1877. Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex

change yesterday closed at 95}.

The United States Supreme Court will on Thursday of this week resume its interrupted functions as a purely legal tribunal, and deal out equal and exact justice alike to Democratic and Republican litigants. The determination of the Court to go into regular session Thursday denotes a prompt set-tlement of the South Carolina case.

The Common Council has voted a salary \$3 000 to the Health Commissioner .im none too high for a competent physician o complies with the requirements of the linance and devotes his entire time to the duties of the office. When the scarlet fever shall have been conquered there will still remain the Bridgeport stinks to be collared and thrown before hot weather comes again.

third time the Courts have refused to d Mike Evans in his impudent attempt to secure the profits of an office to which he was never elected. Judge FARWELL decides that the injunction restraining the County Clerk from turning over the books to the ogus Collector shall remain in force, but is ing to modify its provisions so as to enable Evans' lawyer to try some other form of court proceedings if he thinks proper.

The resignation of Senator Thurman as necessitated by his illness, which, it will be embered, was so severe as to confine him to his house on Friday last, and the remainder of the Tribunal proceeded thence and took the vote on Oregon in the sick Senator's bedchamber. The prompt appointment, accoptance, and qualification of Senator Ker-NAN to fill the vacancy showed that the policy of obstruction has no support among the Senate Democrats.

Mr. HEWITT, while advising his Democratic friends in the House yesterday to make the best of a lost cause, was confronted by several rampant, blustering filibusters, and taunted with cowardice. Chief among these valiant knights was the man CATE, who has en misrepresenting the Eighth Wisconsin District during the present Congress, and the manner of whose election has been properly characterized and denounced by was brought. Care has only a few more days in which he can display his extraordinary prowess in Congress, the voters of his dis trict having seen fit to give his Republican opponent such a majority in November as deter even a person with CATE's assurance from attempting to steal the seat.

All Nova Scotia is convulsed with a seal excitement. It had its origin in a question of precedence between certain legal gentlemen who have been honored with the title of Queen's Counsel-some of them by the Provincial Government and others by the Governor-General's appointment. The dis-eovery is made that the local Government has been using the old seal of the Province. instead of the seal established by the Queen's proclamation in 1868, and that consequently all official performances under the wrong seal are of no account, -such as Parliamen proceedings, marriages, commissions, etc. The matter has been brought before the Supreme Court, and it is the opinion of the Chief Justice that legislation by the British nent will be necessary in order to

The Democratic objections to the Electoral vote of South Carolina answer the purpose of killing time, but when it comes to a serious effort to sustain before the Com mission this bundle of absurdities and contradictions, it will trouble the most ingenious and hardened lawyer to get up an argument Even David Dudley Field would probably shrink from such an undertaking. Democratic counsel are to be allowed six nours, and of course they will manage some how to use up their time; but the Republic an counsel, who are anxious to expedite matters, will confine themselves to the fewest possible words in which their side of the case can be presented. It is therefore that the case of South Carolina will be decided by the Commission this evening, and reported to the Joint Conven-tion to-morrow forencon.

There's just one more trick that the Obstructionists will resort to, and, like all that have precoded it, it will fail. They will object to a Wisconsin Elector, and by filibus-tering motions will seek to prevent the reasof the Joint Convention after the ses shall have separated for debate. But they forget one important fact—that, once the Wisconsin returns have been opened, and the two Houses have not agreed opened, and the two Houses have not agreed to the rejection of the vote objected to, the count is complete under the terms of the Electoral law, and the Senate can and will so announce, whether the House joins in the edings or not. The result of at will have become a matter of lay it could not prevent the in-of President Harms and Vice-

April. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$9.62\frac{1}{2} for March and \$9.75 for April. Meats closed to lower, at 410 for loose shoulders 72c for short-ribs, and 71c for short-clears Highwines were firmer at \$1.06. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat closed 13c lower, at \$1.24 for March and \$1.26 for April. Corn closed †@ic lower, at 40ic for March and 44ic for May. Oats closed it lower, at 33ic for March and 34c for April. Rye was dull, at 63c. Barley closed tame, at 47c for April and 45c for May. Hogs were in light de mand and ruled weak at 10@15c decline, with sales principally at \$5.30@5.70. Cattle were active and easier. Sales were at \$2.75@5.65 for poor to choice. The sheep market was quiet and steady at \$3.25@5.50 for poor to hoice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.124 in greenbacks at the close.

Little by little we are getting at the real character of Democratic Congressmen from the Chicago Times, Yesterday morning that meek and mild-mannered organ assure us that Hewitt is "a stale oyster"; BAYARD is "a rock-rooted demagogue" and "paleozoic lizard"; Thurman is a "wabbler upon a pre-Adamite political swivel"; LE MOYNE is lamb"; Carter Harrison is "a bag of wind"; Ben Hill is "a blatant Bourbon sbank", JOHN YOUNG BROWN is " mountebank", John Young Brown is "a bloviant humbug"; Lamar is "a backbone-less poltroon"; Kernan is "a political in vertebrate." This is pretty good for one day This morning we shall probably have equally courteous and complimentary pictures of more of the Democratic statesmen, "in this class of political humbugs of which America has no further need, and who are perfectly certain to be speedily sent to their own placin political oblivion." This is independent

The Raleigh (N. C.) News, which is the cognized organ of Gov. VANCE and the emocratic party of the State, in commen ing upon the Oregon decision as virtually awarding the Presidency to Mr. HAYES, says: The South will not suffer under HAYES inistration: there is every assurance that he will be both liberal and just to our section." It is only fair to the people of North Carolina to note that this expression represents the average sentiment as expressed by the newspaper press of that State, and presumably the average sentiment of the people. There was always a strong Union feeling in the old "North State, which, during the War, suffered some of the pains of martyrdom, and which is ready to ssert itself at any sign of treason or revolution. Some of the Northern Democracy might learn a lesson in patriotism from a this, but perhaps the Northern Democracy does not want the South treated well much as it does as united South to sustain the Democratic aspiration for spoils.

In the way of relieving the pressure or the law courts, a bill was passed in the Illi-nois House last Saturday which should receive the prompt concurrence of the Senate. The text of the bill, which merely proposes an amendment to the existing statute, is as

uses shall be tried, or otherwise disput of, in the order they are placed on the docket, and the Court may direct the clerk to make out two or more trial dockets, and to place all causes upon notes and other instruments of writing the payment of money only, and upon open ac counts, on one of such dockets, all appeals from Justices of the Peace on another of such dockets and may cause the distribution of causes upon separate dockets, as, in its discretion, it may deem mecessary and proper, and the Court may try or otherwise dispose of the causes in their order, on

There is every reason to believe that the adoption of this practice will bring great relief in the Courts. The manner of docketing trials now in vogue keeps attorneys and litigants dancing attendance at the courts in constant uncertainty as to when cases will be reached, and important suits are sandwiched in between suits on notes that will scarcely be contested and appeals from the Justices' to these two classes, they could be taken up at any set time and disposed of with great rapidity, thus clearing up the docket, getting rid of a large number or dragging cases, and saving a large amount of time to attorneys, clients and witnesses. The business of the civil courts could be so systematized on this basis as to dispose of a much larger portion of it in a given time than at present,

TILDEN: AS HE WAS AND IS. There was a time when Mr. SAMUEL J.
TILDEN was a very important public character. Now he is merely a private citizen with a good many agly lawsuits on hand, but with plenty of time to give them his personal attention. Not to speak disrespe fully, Mr. TILDEN for a few months past has been a very live tions but all at once he has become a very dead dog. The likeness is suggested by the conduct of his friends and political associates. When Mr. TILDEN was using that barrel of money where it would do most good, and while there was a pros pect that he might become the dispenser of some 60,000 offices, his friends clung to him with an enthusiasm entirely com with the prospective ability of Mr. TILDEN to reward it. From present indications it will be but a short time till none can be found so poor as to do him reverence. His is not exactly the plaintive lament of old Rip Van Winkle who cried, "Are we so soon for got when we are gone?", but the recollection that is cherished of him by his party friends is altogether unenviable, being full of reproach and resentment. Had it fallen to Mr. Haves' lot to retire to private life, he would have been followed there with the best wishes of his party friends and even the admiration of his opponents. But the opponents of Mr. Tilden have been too sincere all along in their conviction of TILDEN'S conspicuous unfitness for the chief office in the tion to change their opinion in the hour of his defeat, and now even his party friends are beginning to desert him with ill-natured flings, to blame him for the defeat that has ome, and to acknowledge that much that has been said to his disadvantage was true. That this disposition has cropped out even before Mr. Hayes' title to the office has been finally and fully confirmed is indicative of a good deal more to come when the political remains of SAMUELJ. TILDEN shall be formally

laid away for good and all. Mr. HENDRICKS ardor for TILDEN has cooled off considerably since he discovered the overtures made by the TILDEN faction to arrange matters so that the House should elect Tuden President, leaving the Senate to elect WHEELER Vice-President. It was selfish and mean, in view of the fact that Hannerer had lost the nomination for President in the first place through TILDEN's lavish use of money, and then had taken the second place under protest to help carry Tilden through.

Mr. Hendeices' faith in human nature was naturally a good deal impaired at being deserted the moment TILDEN thought he could help himself by sacrificing HENDRICKS. It is not surprising, therefore, that Gov.
HENDRICKS should now say freely that,
"the Electoral Commission having gone

according to law, the result is the election of HAYES and WHEELER." HENDRICES SCthe situation almost con is opposed to the tactics of the Despi Of course, he thinks that the prese will inure to the benefit of the Democratic party in the next election, but that is very likely because he expects to head the ticket in 1880, instead of playing tail to Mr. TIL-DEN's kite.

The Washington Sunday Herald, which

has had nothing but good words for TILDEN during the campaign, now rebels at the sug-gestion that he will again be candidate in 1880, and speaks right out in meeting. It says plainly that Democratic defeat is mainly to be attributed to TILDEN'S dictation through the campaign, and the disreputable methods which he adopted to achieve success. His "cooking the primaries," ing" the politicians at St. Louis, making money the key-note of the cam-paign, establishing the Liberty Street Literary Bureau, receiving and sending ras-cally cipher dispatches at Gramercy Park, and similar incidents in Mr. Tilden's career as a candidate, are openly denounced, and it as a candidate, are open-concludes that it is preposterous, "after such an ignominious and ence as this, we are asked to train under TILDEN in 1880." Mr. LE MOYNE, one of the Democratic Congressmen from Chicago, like-wise reflected the sentiments of a very large number of his own party when he said in Congress the other day: "If Mr. TILDEN could only be made President by getting the vote from Oregon in opposition to the vote of a majority of the people, he had better remain a private citizen. If TILDEN either directly or indirectly consented to the pur-chase of a Republican Elector, he deserves double condemnation from every man who supported him." Of course we are only just beginning to get at the "true inwardness" of Democratic sentiment as to Mr. TILDEN in the attitude of an excandidate. When Mr. Haves shall have been inaugurated, and the last hope for Democratic possession of office shall have disappeared. we may reasonably expect that full confession which is good for the soul, and which is never so natural as on a death-bed. It is not unlikely that the Democrats will find TILDEN to be as black as his opponents painted him during the campaign, and a good many of them not of the office-seeking class will congratulate themselves and the country that he did not succeed in seizing the Presidency in

the disgraceful manner in which he sought THE SHRINKAGES: 1873-1876. an overwrought and exhausted credit system. The period since then has been a time of arduous recovery, slow, and in countless cases vain, and, generally, the recuperation protracted. One of the great interests which succumbed was that of railroad construction The old system of building railroads, with at least one-third or more of the capital in cash. had been abandoned, and roads were built, equipped, and put in operation exclusively by the use of bonds. With bonds, sold at a discount, land was purchased, grading paid for, iron bought, labor hired, and roads equipped; holders of bonds could borrow money on them, and bonds were as plentiful in the market as the most needy of borrow ers could demand. But the collapse of this unlimited credit was reached. Bonds and stocks, representing thousands of miles of railway completed, and as many more miles partially completed, ceased to have any value. The only substance behind them was that of unproductive railways mortgaged for three or four times the amounts for which the same could have been constructed with cash. That was three years and ago, and the process of re-

thing in proportion to the value of the property has become a necessity. The Railroay Age recently published a list pleted and operated railroads which, during 1876 alone, have either been sold under for closure, or, having previously defaulted and having failed to resume, have been marked for foreclosure by the appointments of Receivers on the action of bondholders. These figures show that roads with a mileage of over 14,000 miles and representing \$900,-000,000 capital have taken steps towards reorganization. This mileage is nearly equal to one-fifth of the railway mileage of the country, and nearly one-fifth of the cap-

Here, then, was \$900,000,000 of the capi tal of the country locked up in unproductive investment. What will be the outcome of the reorganization—that is, how much of the original investment will be rescued in any form-remains to be seen, but the contract tion will represent the sum extinguished.

If to this be added the enormous shrinkage in the value of real estate, -as well that mproved in cities as that in suburban lots and sites purchased at large prices for spec-ulation, and in which large sums were invested in part payments; the shrinkage in the value of the iron-mills and furnaces, suddenly deprived of all their large business; the shrinkage in the values of all other kindred establishments, factories, mills, min ing and lumber property, shipping, and the transportation interests, with the fall in the income from rents; the losses on merchanlise, stocks on hand of manufacturers and of many hundreds of thousands of dealers; the losses on life insurance, and by defalcations, embezzlements, and by the waste and plunder of tax-eating governments, rings, and organzations,—there can be little wonder that times have been hard and remain so. When this unnihilation of credit, destroying or burying so much capital, is considered, it is no mys-tery that business has been depressed, confi-dence weak, recuperation slow, labor idle, and poverty increased. It will not be until the work now going on in railroad securities shall be completed generally, until the false shall be expelled from the real, the shadowy from the substantial, and all values rest on a real and not a fictitious basis, that the restoration can be permanent and general.

The inflation of credits began in 1861, and progressed rapidly until 1865, not pausing ven then when the War was over. The era of rapidly-gained fortunes, sudden accumulations of wealth, and extraordinary extrava gance in personal expenditure, was of necesity marked by the most frantic efforts to get rich by short processes, and hence spec-ulation assumed its wildest forms. This speculative mania grasped at everything, and he struggle of craft and betting on good nck continued for eight years after peace had been restored. This was the time when bonds, and notes, and stocks grew so abundant, and took the place of actual capital. Men were educated to believe that cash was wholly unnecessary as capital, that bonds were equally good, that it was unneces-sary to have cash for money, that notes, even irredeemable ones, were even better than the precious metals; then mortgages and trust-deeds were executed with reckless facility,

each mantaking all the credit he could, and no one stopped to consider the matter of payment. The immediate present and not the future occupied men's thoughts. Bold and reckless speculation was recognized as prescience, and hundreds of millions were orrowed on the mere reputation of daring It is not strange that there was a sudden and calamitous end to all this, but it is strange that so few had expected or prepared for it. ent gambling The twelve years of persistent gambling could have but the one end, and yet man kind was astonished. Multitudes day shut their eyes to the causes leading up to the collapse of the credit system, and ascribe their inability to pay their debts, and the shrinkage of values, to some imaginary contraction of the currency. Even now after three years of depression, the falling off in production and consumption, the vol-ume of currency has searcely experienced any perceptible reduction. There are still \$700,000,000 of irredeemable paper money circulation, or lying idle on deposit wait ing investment.
The contraction which has taken place

has been that of credit,-a contraction personal and corporate credit; notes and onds issued by the ream are no longer available for loans, or marketable for cash. The first, second, and third mortgage bonds of impecunious corporations owning unpro-ductive railroads, or other operative works, have all about the same want of value, and are equally unavailable as assets. The facilities for getting into debt no longer exist as they did in the speculative days of riotous credit. The business of getting rich suddenly by issuing bonds and watering stocks nas closed; wealth is no longer made by additions to the selling prices of town lots or marking up the prices of goods. Men can no longer enrich each other by swapping cats and dogs," and at values written among the millions. All that fictitious busi ness is at an end, and the same work which we have mentioned as going on in the matter of railroad valuations—the coming down from the fanciful to the real—must be carried through to the end in all lines of business Credit and value must be brought to common standard, and thus, when the \$900,000,000 invested in these foreclosed railways shall be reduced in amount to cor respond with the productive value of the property, and the speculative investments in all other lines shall experience the same reorganizing process, then confidence and credit will revive, and in that revival will be a renewal of prosperity, production, and of national and individual wealth.

PARK LANDS. Upon what grounds does the Journal think that the soard contemplate to condemn additional land, "addns one or two millions more to our taxes." The statement, we suspect, is purely fanciful. They would not are to do it if they could, and could not if they would. -Tribune.

At the very last meeting the Board voted "to condemn additional land," and it is well known that, under the old law, they are compelled to add one or two millions more to our taxes by con-demning more. If this statement is "fanciful," we beg THE TRIBUNE to correct it.—Evening Jour

Upon inquiry, we find that the "additions land" which the Commissioners have taken steps to condemn consists of a number of small lots, not to be added to the parks, but which belong to what is known as the West. ern-avenue boulevard. All the land in that coulevard was purchased years ago, except a few detached lots which could not then be purchased, and cannot now be purchased they are necessary to complete the roadway, are comparatively few in number and smal in size, and "thousands," instead of "millions," would more properly describe their cost. The law makes the boulevards part of the system of the parks, and these odd lots are necessary to fill gaps and angles in the road which has long since been laid out, and

with these exceptions reduced to possession.

While on this question it may not be out of place to repeat what THE TRIBUNE ha already said, that the purchase of any land whatever for the Southeast Park was a great misfortune. That park was unnecess and added greatly to the cost of the whole business. Instead, therefore, of buying any more land for that or any other of the parks, the Commissioner who should propose it ought to be removed. So long as the Comssioners shall refuse to pay fancy prices or extravagant prices for land withi original legal limits of the park, they will be sustained by general public opinion, even if it leaves such land unpurchased for the remainder of this century. The park debt and park taxation are fully as large as the public wish them to be.

COMMUNISTIC BUNCOMBE. The Chicago Communists are again upon the rampage. Upon every occasion of social, commercial, or political agitation, they come to the surface with their insatiate de mands that they shall be maintained at the public expense, and fed from the public crib, without giving any reasons why they should be supported while others labor uncomplainngly for their living, and are satisfied with a day's wages for a day's work, economizing, planning, and saving as they best can to meet the demands of their families and lay up something against the rainy day. Immediately after the great fire, when everything was in confusion, and the business-men of Chicago were trying desperately to get upon their feet again, and were laying their pla to give employment to thousands of workingmen, these public pests swarmed in the streets, discouraging those who wished to work, and demanding that they should be supported in idleness. When the panic me, they rose again to the surface, demanding that public relief should be furnished them, threatening to mob public officials, inciting strikes and riots among lumberyard-men, bricklayers, stone-cutters, and others, and otherwise seeking to encourage and foment strife and general confusion, pending which they might secure some public plunder. Now, in the midst of public suspense and general uncer-tainty as to the political outlook, once more they are on the rampage, demanding such amendments to the Homestead law as shall make them wards of the Government and compel it to furnish them with money, improved farms, seeds, implements, provisi machinery, live-stock, and all the appliance of a farm which other men have secured from the fruits of their labor. The proposition is tantamount to the demand that they shall be supported in idleness by the industrious, hard-working people of the United States—a demand as impudent as it is impracticable, and as absurd as it is audacious. It is not worth while to demonstrate the absurdity of their demand, or to point out the torrent of evil and corruption that would sweep over the country, if such a dangerous precedent were once set. grant the wolfish, insatiate demands of the

the lowest order, not having the shame of the French Communists or a spark of the intelligence of the German Socialists.

There is no serious argument to be made with these social pests, but let us assume

that the Government is weak enough to give each one of these brawling Communist free-lunchers a farm, farming-tools, live-stock and a loan of money. What then? There s not one of them who would not sell out his bounty to the first bidder. There is not one of them who would live on a farm, work on a farm, or perform the hard drudg ery of a farmer's life, even if he had th capacity and intelligence to do it. There is not one of them who could be entired away from a life of idleness in the city even if he were offered a farm flowing with milk and honey, and that would raise crops as spontaneously as weeds. Work is not their mbition. The problem of their parasiti life is to obtain a living without work, by drawing their sustenance from the body politic, and any form of employment that ould call them from the cities where Comunists alone can live in this manner would be scouted by them. There is no danger that the bong fide Communist will ever be found where he cannot hang around beer saloons or whisky shops, "bum around" primaries and elections, and dead-beat upon ndustrious people. How much farming, for estance, would KARL KLINGS do, or any other of the Communistic leaders : and he sent out the ignorant mob whom he leads and controls to work a farm, what would he do for a living? There is a reme dy for the outrageous raids of Communism upon society, and it lies with the workingmen themselves. The advice of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to every man who works for a living is to shun Commun keep away from their meetings, to let Karl Klinos and his crowd alone. They only keep themselves before the public by ing workingmen into their lazy ranks and making them discouraged with their condi-

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

The battle in the House of Representat over the counting of the votes reached a pretty decided point yesterday. The Despeadoes were violent and insulting. When HEWITT made a speech counseling moderstion and submission, he was hooted at and stigmatized as a "coward." A Mr. Care, of Wisconsin, who, two years ago, was fraudulently declared elected by two votes, when, as was subsequently decided by the Supreme Court of that State, he was really defeated, and who was defeated by his constituents last November, made himself conspicuous by his furious denunciations of all who would not unite in defeating the count of the vote. After five hours of struggle, the vote of Pennsylvania was counted. When the next State, Rhode Island, was called, objection were made, and the two Houses separated. The filibusters at once renewed their tactics. In the meantime, there seems to have been a revolution among the Democrats. The scenes of the morning seem to have brought to many a realizing sense of the disgraceful osition which the party was assuming, the peace and interests of the country. As if by previous consultation, FERNANDO WOOD made a motion having the effect of cutting off all further filibustering, and the motion was unexpectedly adopted by 182 years to 67 navs. The last flyures show, therefore, the real strength of the Desperado faction in the House. Over 100 Democrats voted for Wood's motion, including all the New York Democrats except FIELD, who retains his disgraceful position as chief of the Obstruction-ists. The debate on Rhode Island then progressed, and subsequently the vote of that State was recorded. South Carolina, having the returns of two sets of Electors, was referred to the Electoral Commission, and will probably be brought to decision on Wednesday. After that State there will remain to mont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, which allowing three hours each, will consum eighteen hours of continuous session. It is eclared by Democrats on the floor of the House that the vote shall be completed on Thursday, and if the spirit shown yesterday in the vote on Woop's motion be adhered o the vote will be counted on that day. In the meantime, the Democratic party in the House is responsible for the long delay. It has as a party encouraged and tolerated these Obstructionists, and led them on to the most revolutionary and disgraceful threats and proceedings. It was time for the party to redeem itself from the reproach. It was time that the party should disavow any further countenance to the schemes of these wretched, disappointed, baffled office beggars and expectants. The names of these sixty-seven official criminals should be posted from one end of the country to the other. and should be held up to the scorn and contempt of the people whose interests they

own honor by refusing to abide the pledge they themselves enacted. The Detroit Tribune would favor the election of Morron as President pro tem. of the Senate in case the Desperadoes succeed in filibustering and preventing the completi of the count until the 4th of March: but suggests a difficulty, which it thus states: The fact that Senator Monrow is a member of the Electoral Commission is, however, a serious stacle to this programme. The Presi of the Senate must be in his seat at each meeting of that body. His absence makes necessary the choice of a new presiding officer. How could Sen ator Monron attend the meetings of the Electors commission and at the same time preside over the essions of the Senate?

have threatened and whose trusts they have

betrayed. These men have proved not only

feat the law, but they have violated their

false to the national honor by trying to de

He don't need to attend the sessions of the Commission, as he would resign therefrom as soon as elected President pro tem. The Senate can fill Senator Morron's place on the Commission at any moment. It need not occupy more than five minutes. THUR MAN, who resigned on account of sickness had his place filled instantly by the choice of KERNAN, of New York. Besides, the Commission has but little more to do; all the important questions have been deter-

It is reported about the streets that "Gov. BEVERIDGE, after dead-heading down to Spring-BEVERIDGE, after dead-heading down to Spring-field, circulated a petition around among the machine politicians asking Gen. HAYES to ap-point him to the office of Collector of Customs for the Port of Chicago. Next, as the report goes, he dead-headed himself, on Sunday night, down to Columbus, carrying his self-peddled petition to lay before his Excellency, in the ex-pectation of extorting a promise of appoint-ment out of the President-elect. If this is not taking time by the forelock, what is! He did not wait for the completion of the Electoral unjust it would be to capital, or how dis-heartening it would be to honest labor, to grant the wolfish, insatiate demand of the Chicago Communists, who seem to excel the worst element of their class in audacity and viciousness, and who, as parasites, belong to

ravenous appetite for office! iong-expectant, hope-deferred, heart-sici Democrats, because he has rolled in office ever since 1861; has had a carnival of office, having rotated continually from one office into another While he has served the "machine," he has made the "machine" serve him. mind that this premature and unseemly raid, Sunday night, upon Gov. HAYES will not square

OBITUARY.

The cable a day or two since brought the in telligence of the death of JOHN OXENFORD, the well-known dramatic critic and author. He was oorn at Camperwell, near London, in 1812, and was educated for the law and admitted to the Bar in 1883. As his preferences were literary, however, he determined to devote himself to authorship, and his first efforts were translations, among them ECKERMANN'S "Conversa-tions with Goethe," "The Autobiography of Goethe," JACOB'S "Hellas," and FISCHER'S "Bacon." He subsequently became a dramatic author, and was attached to the London Times for many years as its dramatic critic. He produced several popular pieces for the stage, among them "My Fellow Clerk," "A Day Well "Porter's Knot," "Twice Killed," and "£456 11s. 3d.," and also made several adapta-tions from the French. At one time his criticisms were full of vigor, and were eagerly watched for, but after he became a member of the clubs, and grew intimate with actors, his criticisms lost their independence and came to be regarded with less respect. He visited try about five years ago, and wrote a eries of interesting letters on the American MAJ.-GEN. AMOS B. EATON.

A dispatch from New Haven announces the dden death of Maj.-Gen. Amos B. Eaton, of United States Army, while visiting his son, Prof. EATON, of Yale College. He was born in New York, and at the time of his death was 7! and graduated in 1826, and was immediately promoted to a Second-Licutenancy in the Second Infantry. In 1834 he was made First-Licutenant of the Second Infantry, and was engaged in the Florida war until 1841. During the Canada border disrontier. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was appointed Chief Commissary of Sub-sistence of Gen. TAYLOR's army, and was promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major for pravery at the battle of Buena Vista. He tinued on commissary duty at St. Louis, San Francisco, and New York until 1861. From the outbreak of the Rebellion until 1864 he was depot and purchasing Commissary, and during these years was made Major, Lieutenant-Col-onel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General. In 1865, for faithful service, he was appointed Brevet Major-General. In 1874 he was placed on the

OBITUARY NOTES. which have recently occurred are those of Dr.

John T. Temple, of St. Louis, the pioneer of
homeopathy in that city and founder of the
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri; of JOAQUIN CUADRAS, one of the most eminent of the Spanish artists; and of Mai.-Gen. FRANdent of the Cuban Insurrectionary Gover-

The New York World is fond of making this thind of a raid on its opponents:
This is the sort of people who make Presidents!
the year of disgrace 1877:

This is the sort of people who make Presidents in the year of disgrace 1877:

J. MADISON WELLS.

ZACH CHANDLER.

KINNER, RUMSeller.

W. M., do.,

S. CAMKRON & SON, jobbers.

W. P. KELLOGO.

MARCUS STEARNS.

O. P. MORTON.

And this is the sort of President they make:

r. b. hayes.

The Indianapolis Journal demonstrates that

this sort of writing is extremely easy, and gives an impromptu imitation of the World's to quoque

This is the sort of people who would like to make Presidents in the year of diagrace 1877: JOHN MORRISSET, gam- "Col." W. T. PELTON bler.
KELLY (\$8,000).
PATRICK.
GROVER.
D. DUDLEY FIELD (BILL HEWITT (''s seven TWEED'S Tombs law-mules'').

yer).
And this is the sort of President they would

The London Times of Feb. 7, commenting on

the successor of MIDHAT PASHA, Prime Minis-ter, who had fallen, says of him: ter, who had fallen, says of him:
EDHEN PASHA, who succeeds him, ast with SAPVET PASHA as one of the representatives of Turkey at the Conference. He was principally distinguished by an altercation with the French Plenipotentiary, the Conte de Chaudordy. The two representatives of Turkey seem to have had it in charge to assume an indifferent, not to say disrepectful, demeanor towards the Conference. Reference being made to the massacres in Bulgaria as justifying the demand for guarantees, EDHEN PASHA rose and retorted on the French representative by asking whether what had been done in Bulgaria was worse than the Massacre of St. BARTHOLOXEW, and other acts that had arisen out of the religious dissensions of France. M. DE BOURGOING, the French Ambassador at the Porte, did not allow this sally to pass unnoticed. He justly observed that they had not to do with the crimes of past ages, but with those of the present time; that the barbarities complained of in Turkey were recent and still continued; that he had the honor to belong to a people which did not assassinate Consuls or witnesses. It will be seen by this anecdote that Ennew Pasha is which did not assassinate Consuls or witnesses, will be seen by this anecdote that EDBEN PASHA quite ready to stand up for things Tarkish, and the difference between him and his predecessor with the consist in the readiness of the new Minister abandon any advantage or privilege which his per

EDHEM PASHA might have retorted with sor isagreeable allusion to the atrocities of th Commune Government, and the bloody manner n which it was suppressed.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says, in reply that animates the Democracy is the spirit of honesty and fair play." There are exceptions to all rules, including the one laid down by the C.J. It was neither honesty nor fair play that controlled the Democracy in the CRONIN busi ness; there was not honesty enough to boas about in the payment to him by Tilden of \$3,000 for the fraudulent part he agreed to play. It was not honest on the part of Gov. GROVER to steal an Electoral vote for TILDEN in a State which be himself admitted TILDEN did not carry, and it was not very honest in TILDEN to send \$17,000 to Oregon to buy an Elector in a State which he conceded had voted for HAYBS; and what shall be thought of the honesty and fair play " of the seven Demoeratic arbitrators voting that HAYES was only entitled to two Electors in Oregon, when the State is entitled to three, and the vacancy had been filled according to the laws of that State? The brutal bulldozing that was practiced in the five strong Republican parishes in Louisiana does the C.-J. claim that also as an example of Democratic honesty and fair play?

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "Some of the Republican journals are shifting about for excuses for the partisan majority of the Electoral Commission, and wildly endeavoring to say something that will bolster up Wells and his gang of ballot-snatchers." There would have been no charge of ballot-box snatching if the buildozers had not first stuffed them. Wells only took the stuffing out of them. It were a pity to disappoint the buildozers after they had gone to so much trouble in beating and murdering colored Republicans and frightand murdering colored Republicans and fright-ening them away from the polls, and then stuffing the boxes; it would have gratified them so much if the Commission had rebuked old Wells for interfering with the little game, and restored to the polls the bogus votes he threw

Miss EMMA ABBOTT, the cantatrice. have met with a hard fate in New York. When she first appeared in public a few weeks ago on the concert stage, she was advised by so the critics that she was hardly a good o

singer, but perhaps she might excel in opera. Now ahe has sung in opera ("The Daughter of the Regiment"), and the New York Time says "it would be advisable for Miss Annors to once again challenge public opinion in a work more in accord with the taste of the day than 'La Paglia." The World says: "It would have been a and day for Garrano December 11. have been a sad day for GARTANO Do Perhaps it was as well after all t Perhaps it was as well after all that he died in that mad-house at Ivry, five and thirty years ago." All this is pretty hard for Miss Kra-1066's protege, who has been written up and biographized so assiduously.

The S. R. observes that "Public gratulations on the arrest and threater speedy trial of Joz Cozozan, the puglist, a has been murdering people and keeping a sak with impunity for some years. His special after his wife (who soon expired), has be

LOGAN'S idea of civil-service reform: To an his embezzier's vacated place with an imported salary-grabber. Grant, who has four days more sands of official life, lends himself to the scandalous performance.

Is not the bankrupt morning daily dumping rather too many of its bankrupts into Federal offices in this city?

The sale of prize-packages will likely be pre-hibited by the Michigan Legislature under a pea-alty of \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment. Gen. Tchernayeff, who has in a small way been a lion in Paris for some time past, recently paid a visit to Victor Hugo to carry him the homage of the

The person who has been writing so large the study of Greek in Harvard is Mr. Thomas vidson, an Englishman or Scotchman, proficien Greek, but knowing next to nothing about the lege or its graduates.

"The students of Harvard College," mys the Woman's Journal, "do not know how to behave themselves in public places." At all the theatres of Boston the "Harvard mob" has made itself seen and heard in vulgar force.

One of the prettiest women in Rome just now he a young American bride on her wedding tour, the Countess Von Linden, daughter of Mrs. Loring Andrews, of New York. She lately married the Chancellor of the King of Wurtemburg.

The "industrial-procession-and-carnival-pa-geant" tomfoolery is actually to take place on the geant " tomfoolery is actual
th of April in New York. laws on the subject.

George Alfred Townsend attempts to speak in a George Airred Townsend attempts to speak in a friendly way of the Donn Piatt assassination edi-torial. "It is not an assault upon his capacity," writes Mr. Townsend sweetly, "to say that he is by nature altogether a moral idiot when he ap-proaches public discussion of public processes." Nicolini, the tenor who has eloped with Patri,

knows what marital infelicities are. He com-plained in the divorce suit against his wife that was was excessively jealous of him, and used to with for him at the wings during his warm love-pas-sages on the stage, and box his cars soundly when he came off. he came off.

In noticing the death of Mr. Vanderbilt the London Speciator says: "In America it is not considered quite right to make a will without charitable bequests, but in England nobody expects a great landlord to leave sixpence to anybody but his own people, and, as a rule, he fulfills expressions."

Women are obtaining employment in England as Women are obtaining employment in England as ticket-sellers at stations. On the Continent they are not only seen at railway stations, but almost invariably in the box-offices of theatres. The work is congenial and light, and calls into play the dexterous and nimble fingers that have made women so useful in our own Treasury Department.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the actor and dematic author, was married in Canada last week to Miss Kate Girard, an actress, aged 19. Miss Girard will be remembered for her fine personation of Marianae in 'The Two Orphans' with the Union Square company here last summer. She was, moreover, the invalid whom Louise Hawthorne was watching the night of the accident which terminated in the death of the latter.

which terminated in the death of the latter.

William Patterson, of Edinburg, is about to publish a new library edition of the poetical and prose works of Robert Burns. The poems and songs will occupy three volumes, arranged according to the date of composition. Each poem, ballad, song, and letter, accompanied by a concise editorial note, will comprise all that is known of the circumstances under which it was written, and of the persons and events to which it refers.

The Rev. Charles T. Brooks has addressed to the Boston Transcript a letter and a poem in correc-Ride." Mr. Edward King's letter from Marble-head, written in 1869, and widely quoted at the time, fully rehabilitated Ireson's good name. narrating the treachery of his crew, who threw on him their crime of neglect of the shipwrecked seamen, and the repentance of his townsmen for the man-ner in which they had treated him.

Prince Massini has set all Rome to talking by intreducing there a fine London two-wheeled cal.
The Vatican people laughingly call him hast mad, but he is only a little too practical and sensible for the old ceremonious notions of his set. The cab is very useful in the narrow and crooked streets of Rome. The prejudice against it, however, is very strong; the guards refused to admit it to the Pincio, while shabby four-wheeled "traps," is all stages of decrepitude, were passed without mo-

lestation.

The New York correspondent of the Springle Republican says Mr. A. P. Burbank's late series elocutionary entertainments in that city were me successful. His closing performance at Chickeris Hall was a brilliant affair. The place was crowned, and the best people in the city were there. I slaughtered himself in "Hamlet," but recovery his lost ground in the humorous selections. Mr. Burbank is a native of Chicago and a graduate of the Chicago University. He is under 30, and is not, like most prophets, without honor in his own

home.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnsti Gazette sends the following, which will be read with pleasure by all who have had opportunities to observe the many admirable qualities of the lady of the White House: "We shall miss Mrs. Grant, with her kindly, motherly ways, which time and position, and the homage sure to be given under the circumstances, have not altered for the worse. She goes from the White-House the same simple-hearted woman, the same devoted wife, the same hearted woman, the same devoted wife, the same anxious, loving mother who, eight years ago, took upon herself the arduous duties of a President's

The Comts de Noe, the draughtsman who has just received the Legion of Honor for exceptional services, is the well-known "Cham" of Charisori. His pseudouym had a peculiar significance. His father had a repugnance to his adopting the profession of a caricaturist. The young man, therefore, to avoid dishonoring the family name, called himself "Cham," which is the French form for Ham, as Noe is for Noah; so that the signstare implied his being disinherited, or at least in disgrees. The objection to decorating a comic-artist, which had long excluded M. de Noe from the Legion of Honor, was at last waived on account of his com-Honor, was at last waived on account of his spicuous merits.

Dr. Felix Adler's rationalism, and esp

Dr. Felix Auter's rather attack upon the rite of circumcision, have disgust ed the Jewish Messenger. It says: "The persecution he courts is not his, the attacks he expect have no existence,—what he dreads most is in ference; and this is the strongest weapon that be wielded against him. Let it be simply and be welded against him. Let it be simply astood that no man who has any respect for his Bible or his religion should participate in these services, and we can well afford to leave the master spirit in his admirers and apostles, who, having themselves broken the laws that their fathers obeyed, and the creeds that they loved, are now eager to find every case and pardon at the lives of their mellifectures.

The penal code of California provides, it will The penal code of California provides, is will be remembered, that courts may have discretion sentence wife-beaters to be publicly whipped Although no one has yet been punished in the manner, the fear that the courts may exercise the discretion given them in the manner indicated said to have had a restraining and very healthy in fluence upon the wife-beaters. An appeal is no being largely made through circulars for the passage of similar laws in the Eastern States. and a unlikely this result will follow in many instances. er in the land; and if the lash well laid on by a committee of women proverbially merciless in matters of this

FOREIG

Bassia's Peaceful Assur Relied upon in Vi

The Turkish Premier on the Failure of Conference.

An Immense Throng V O'Mahoney Obsequ Dublin.

The Curious Crowd Ignore ity in Their Efforts to the Body.

Review of the English nental Breadstuffs I

THE EAST. LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Govern yet of the Danube has sent a Turkish Ambassador at London the recent affray with Roumani caused by an attack made by the Turkish laborers who were cuttilled belonging to the Turkish island belonging to the Turks, that the Vilayet, in the exercise

RUSSIA NOT ANXIOUS FO LONDON. Feb. 27—5 a. m.—
respondent of the Times says the ernment is giving the most par which it would appear are credit except in Vienna. Russia fra that she has no wish to make wa happy to desist from hoefilities, and paid to her feelings and to which she is placed. There is a every chance of avoiding a conflike induced to appoint some Chors and make a bona fide attentative reform.

As each Power wishes to be the Russian circular, no written probably be given for some time, sal silence, and the Emperor's opening of the Reichstag, see duced a sobering effect at St. Fet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The textual translation of the circula dressed by the Turkish Governs bassadors at the Courts which was the Conference:

MONSIEUR L'ANNASSADEUR: By
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MONSIEUR L'ANNASSADEUR: By LONDON, Feb. 27-5 a. m .-

MONSIEUR L'ARBASSADEUR: By dispatch of the 20th of January I a a concised form, with the circumsta the close of the Conference. at concise form, with the circumst the close of the Conference.

It is now necessary that I should a faithful account of the negotiatiust had so insmertable an issue, and loyal efforts which the hapse has never ceased to make to give the wishes of Europe without national feeling or betraying out the Sovereign and the country.

When, subsequent to the second of to Servia and Montenegro, Emittative in the assembling of Constantinople, you are aware, the Sublime Porte, in giving its proposal, was careful to state the labors of the Conference would programme, such as it had been cost Henry Elliot. Moreover, the Iment, wishing to render the indefiniternal administration, as stip Treasy of Paris, an unassallable placed the principle on record, alin tais matter upon the explicit as in Art. I of the English programm faith of the Guaranteeing Powers. It was under these conditions ence met at Constantinople with the back were the second. It was under these conditions ence met at Constantinople with t Sublime Porte. But the greater t giving the deliberations of the Con-

subline Ports. But the greater the giving the deliberations of the Confe outset a direction in conformity adopted by common accord, ing the English programme in as that in which it was proposed to much the more is it to be reg delegates of the Powers thought explanations had been exchanged lime Forte, to hold preliminary in themselves with the object of descheme to be presented to the ernment. It is unnecessary for upon the nature of this manning, which consisted in delibahsence of the party principal erament. It is unnecessary for upon the nature of this mans irg, which consisted in delibs absence of the party princips and in concert with the foreign for tion and policy rendered it more pested in the question. I cannot artributing to the course then folloresentatives of the Powers a great; cutties which we have encountered. culties which we have encountered European delegates came with a pre-ed upon in common, and appared be imposed upon us by the as agreement previously established it was depriving the Conference in its proper character to reduce the dwas to have been held among all is simple debate between the two ps the one hand, Turkey completely is the other, Europe invited with thaining the acceptance of a probeforehand.

the other, Europe invited with its ining the acceptance of a probeforehand. However this might be, we in beet that, while deliberating in o European Plenipotentiaries would the original and essential condition ence, which, as I have pointed out other than the terms of the gramme. Unfortunately, the pacification and agreeme by the European Delegate from confiring its scope within the taggish programme, and from subplications of the Treaty of Paris the non-intervention of the Power affairs of the Empire. For Servigro, the scheme, contrary to the better than the cassions of the Treaty of Paris the non-intervention of the Servigro, the scheme, contrary to the better of the scheme of territory; while, for the cassions of territory; while, for the fact of the scheme in the sovereign same scheme further comprised, homimation of guarantees, a set of could not have been proposed to a wishing to preserve its independent Euglish programme had only starrantees, resulting from the syitoms to be conceded to Bosnia and the scheme in question called upout his guarantees, material and speak, to the European Powers. Upon the character of this finded by the Plenipotentiaries which, if accepted, would the Administration in favored and all the country inhability of the service of the same all the country inhability of the service of the same all the country inhability of the same all the country inhability.

shich, it is a distriction in the Administration in and established the separation of govina, and all the country inhabit garians, from the rest of the Emplithe is all the more ill-timed and ur moment that our August Master grant in the interest of the interest in the interest of the i moment that our August Master gr
ple a Constitution, assuring to a
flaction of race or religion, the g
curity, equality, and justice that &
as pervileges for certain Provinces.
You already know, Monsieur, w
this first proposal, which placed th
judicial authority, and even the
the hands of foreign Powers. We
fused to adhere to any arrangemen
which would be to alternate the
the State; and successively, by
of right and logic, we succeed
the withdrawal of the greater part
the European programme incom
moral and material integrity of th
pire, while we, at the same time
enlighten the Conference respecting
the new institutions. Out of defer
we did not hesitate not only to d
selves present to the Confer
of the internal administration wh
to apply in the Provinces, in coal
Constitution, but also to adopt as
tres comprised in the European pi
peared to us calculated to fuifili it
then believed we might expect the

Constitution, but also to adopt as area comprised in the European property of the European property of the end of the European to follow the consistency of Europe into consideration, and that the if the Powers would remove from the last conditions affecting principal end of the European to the will to paired. But this hope was disaptive last sitting but one of the European colleagues amounced this

Suropean colleagues amounced this is a conditions sine qua non-of the descussed the two points which retained of the general scheme measures originally demanded from the participation of the Powers in of the Valls, and the institution tional Commission appointed to such condition of the regulations of the Paletation. These two points, however may appear if compared with the gramme of the Conference, were compatible with the respect due to and dignity of the Imperial We have not disguised from our impressions in this res

We have not disguised from our impressions in this resistant of the properties of the properties of the properties would reject all pretensis kind, as it had rejected all other ame idea of intervention in our in Nevertheleas, the imperial Govering the gravity of the circumstant before giving a final reply to to ascertain the national An assembly of Notables, numbers of the presistant of affairs, way disguising the safferings and before them the position of affairs, way disguising the safferings and the century might can day be seen the properties of the properties

e might excel in opera-pers ("The Daughter of e New York Times says le for Miss Abbott to sublic opinion in a work the taste of the day than forld says: "It would regarded the grant of the control of the control ar this performance or the control of , five and thirty years we hard for Miss Kri-

that "Public opinion in absorbed by the con-arrest and threatened murn, the puglist, who ple and keeping a saloon to years. His specialty, on expired)

l-service reform: To fill place with an imported , who has four days' ife, lends himself to the

ages will likely be pro-egislature under a pen-'s imprisonment.

has in a small way been a se past, recently paid a ry him the homage of the

ot know how to behave es." At all the theatres I mob" has made itself

nen in Rome just now is in her wedding tour, the laughter of Mrs. Loring She lately married the

cession-and-carmival-pa-ally to take place on the The affair will- prob-ig advertising turnout. in accordance with the

attempts to speak in a Platt assassination ediunit upon his capacity,"
tty, "to say that he is saal idiot when he apof public processes."
has eloped with Patti, elicities are. He comagainst his wife sharshe him, and used to waitting his warm love-past his cars soundly when

of Mr. Vanderbilt the
"In America it is not
"make a will without
in England nobody exleave sixpence to anyand, as a rule, he fulfilis-

oployment in England as On the Continent they ray stations, but almost loes of theatres. The tht, and calls into play a fingers that have made a Treasury Department. I we, the actor and drain Canada last week to a ged 19. Miss Girard her fine personation of Orphans?" with the are last summer. She lid whom Louise Hawnight of the accident ath of the latter.

Edinburg, is about to ion of the poetical and Burns. The poems and lumes, arranged accord-position. Each poem, companied by a conciseposition. Each poem, cocumpanied by a concise-se all that is known of hich it was written, and b which it refers.

Sks has addressed to the and a poem in correctible "Skipper Ireson's

s letter from Marbles letter from Marbles widely quoted at the reson's good name, narrow, who threw on him is shipwrecked seamen, ownsmen for the maned him.

Rome to talking by indon two-wheeled cab. maly call him haif mad, ractical and sensible for

ractical and sensible for ms of his set. The cab-and crooked streets of nst it, however, is very d to admit it to the r-wheeled "traps," in were passed without modent of the Springfield Burbank's late series of a in that city were most formance at Chickering The place was crowd-

ndent of the Cincinnati g, which will be read have had opportunities ble qualities of the lady shall miss Mrs. Grant, ways, which time and mure to be given under t altered for the worse. ouse the same simple-levoted wife, the same a, eight years ago, took duties of a President's

draughtsman who has Honor for exceptional "Cham" of Charisari. liar significance. His his adopting the probe young man, there-be family name, called the French form for that the signature imor at least in disgrace. a comic-artist, which is from the Legion of m account of his con-

em, and especially his melsion, have disgustively agas: "The persethe attacks he expects e dreads most is indifferent weapon that can it be simply underly respect for his Bible pate in these services, we the master spirit to ho, having themselves there obeyed, and the low eager to find exact of their melitinuus."

nia provides, it will may have discretion to e publicly whipped. The punished in this ris may exercise the manner indicated is and very healthy in.

An appeal is now ironiars for the passitern States, and not win many instances, y justify the sound pal process, of every if the lash could be of women—who are of this kind—the lash could be still more com-

As each Power wishes to be the last to answer the Russian circular, no written answers will probably be given for some time. This universal silence, and the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, seem to have produced a sobering effect at St. Petersburg.

THE TURKISH CIRCULAR NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The following is a textual translation of the circular dispatch addressed by the Turkish Government to its Ambassadors at the Courts which were represented at the Conference:

MONSIGUE L'AMBASSADEUR: By my telegraphic

dressed by the Turkish Government to its Ambassadors at the Courts which were represented at the Conference:

Mossieur l'Arrassadorn: By my telegraphic dispatch of the 20th of January I acquaint you, in a concise form, with the circumstances attending the close of the Conference.

It is now necessary that I should place before you a faithful account of the negotiations which have just had so ismentable an issue, and the sincere and loyal efforts which the Imperial Government has never ceased to make to give satisfaction to the wishes of Europe without wounding the national feeling or betraying our duties towards the Sovereign and the country.

When, subsequent to the second armistice granted to Servia and Montenegro, England took the intitative in the assembling of a Conference at constantinople, you are aware, Monsieur, that the Sublime Porte, in giving its achesion to the proposal, was careful to state that the basis of the labors of the Conference would be the English programme, such as it had been communicated by Sr Henry Elliot. Moreover, the Imperial Governmen, wishing to render the independence of its internal administration, as stipulated in the Treaty of Faris, an unassallable point, formally pliced the principle on record, although relying in this matter upon the explicit assurances given in Art. 1 of the English programme and the good faith of the Guaranteeing Povers.

It was under these conditions that the Conference met at Constantinople with the consent of the Sebinne Porte. But the greater the importance of giving the deliberations of the Conference from the cutset a direction in conformity with the hases adopted by common accord, and maintaining the English programme in the same sense as that in which it was proposed and accepted, so much the more is it to be regretted that the delegates of the Powers theraphic value of proceeding, which consisted in deliberating in the alsence of the party principally concerned, and in concert with the foreign Fawer whose position and policy rendered it more pa

FOBEIGN.

Sessia's Peaceful Assurances Not Belied upon is Vienna.

The Turkish Premier's Circular on the Failure of the Conference.

An Immense Throng Witness the O'Mahoney Obsequies in Dublin.

The Curious Crowd Ignore All Authority in Their Efforts to View the Body.

The EAST.

EXPLAINED.

LOSDON, Feb. 26.—The Governor of the Villay of the Danube has sent a dispatch to the Turkish Ambassador at London, ascring that the recent aftray with Roumanian troops was caused by an attack made by the International Commencer of the Conference when the recent aftray with Roumanian troops was caused by an attack made by the latter on some Turkish Ambassadors at London, ascring that the Villayet, in the exercise of its right and the Conference, which is the recent aftray with Roumanian troops was caused by an attack made by the latter on some Turkish Babors who were cutting wood on a biand belonging to the Turkis, and declaring that the villayet, in the exercise of its right, will take the necessary steps in the matter.

RUSSIA NOT ANXIOUS FOR WALL LOTDON, Feb. 27.—5 a. m.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the Russian Government is giving the most pacific assurances, sich it would appear are received evity the proposed to the propagation of the Times says the Russian Government is giving the most pacific assurances, sich it would be peoply to desist from hostilities, were some repelling the the Villayet, in the exercise of its right that the Playet, in the exercise of its right with the Conference, as well as the application of the received proposed to the received proposed to their colleagues of the received proposed

pendent State, and this on the occasion or a disagreement which, however regretable it may be, cannot have the effect of overthrowing public right.

The views expressed by Gen. Ignatief present this particular feature, namely: that, being uttered at the closing of the Conference, they piaced the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries in a most delicate position. Nothing would have been easier for them, if they had not considered it necessary carefully to avoid the ground upon which the General had just entered, than to approach one by one the different points he had touched upon, in order to correct at once that which in his assertions was defective in form as well as in substance. But the subjects of which he spoke had so little reference to the object of the deliberations of the Conference, and were so entirely outside the programme of its labors, that the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries thought it was better, after all, to push personal delicacy towards the representative of klussis to its uttermost limits, and they preserved silence. The representatives of the other Powers followed their example, and we are able to perceive therein an unequivocal sign of the astonishment with which they listened to the language in which Gen. Ignatieff pretended to express the thoughts of his colleagues.

The Sublime Porte is by no means blind to the dangers of its position, and the new difficulties which the unfortunate issue of the Conference might, perhaps, raise in its path. But it is persuaded that Europe will not wish to aggravate the consequences thereof by rendering it responsible for his failure, which is exclusively due to the maintenance of two measures of which the efficacy and practical utility are at least contestable, and which without any doubt, would have even paralyzed by the sentiment of general reprobation with which they would have been received if the Imperial Government had allowed itself to be drawn into accepting them, in contempt of all national dignity. It appears to us impossible that we should thus have lost the go

You will be good enough, Monsieur l'Ambassa-deur, to read this dispatch to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of and leave with him a copy of the same. Receive, etc., CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.

leave with him a copy of the same. Receive, etc., CONSTANTINOPLE, Fob. 6.—Sayver.

RUSSIAN PLOTTINGS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Fob. 6.—A great sensation has been caused here by the publication of a brockure, entitled "Les Responsabilites." It contains nine confidential letters from Gen. Ignated to M. Novikoff, at Vienna; one letter from M. Jomini to M. Novikoff, twenty-two cipier dispatches from Russian Consults to the screet Panslavist Committee at Vienna, and many dispatches from the Central Committee of St. Petersburg to the Committees of Vienna, and a most extraordinary letter from Gen. Ignation to the Committee of Montenegro to one of the Russian Grand-Dukes, and a most extraordinary letter from Gen. Ignation to the Knedive.

The following is from a letter of Gen. Ignation to the Committee of the Knedive.

Thanks to the infatuation of the Turks and the demand began for all varieties at an advance of 1 shilling per quarter. The improvement is not due to politics, the weather, or Continental demanded on the propertions, and the advance of 1 shilling per quarter. The improvement is not due to politics, the weather, or Continental demanded on the propertions, and the demand began for all varieties at an advance of 1 shilling per quarter. The improvement is not due to politics, the weather, or Continental demanded for the Turks and the conditions of the condit

second in the generation process, below the secondary settler from the Prince of the Company of

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Cologue Gazette gives a translation of the address of thanks presented by the Constantinople Softas to the Hungarian student deputation, which reflects much light on the temper of "Young Turkey":

Magyar friends, not merely as comrades, but as friends and brothers, do the Osmanlis greet you. At the moment when Europe, deceived by a crafty foe, was calumniating us, and paralyzing our legitimate measures of defense; at the moment when fantical minds were speaking of driving us back into Asia, you have raised your voice to awaken the memory of the past common to us both. You have not forgotten this. The first title of our Soltangh, higher than the title of Fadishah and Your great the figured the Triaty of 1685. To reach us and clasp our hands, you are our friends, and we will ever be yours. Let them come who spoke of expelling us from Roumelia, which we have possessed for 600 years. Let them come, too, who so foolishly talked of drowning Hungary in the Slav Sea. The concentrated natured which has been heaped up against them at all points of their Empire would cestroy them. We speak to you, not only in the name of the Osmanli youth, out in our own, as Softas. Those who take us for Seminariest like those of Europe are mistaken. So little are we Seminariest that 2,000 of as who, six months ago, with our Professors, went out as volunteers, now return with a loss of over 100. So little are our Ulemas priests that 400 of them enrolled themselves among the First Battalion of the Civil Guard of Stamboul. When our nation is inculted and challenged we must stand up to defend it. The Eagles of Russia, Austria, and Germany lately fluttered about ns as if the people of the Osmanlis—the 'Sick Man' of 1853—must now die, and the corpso be given them for a prey. After the partition of Poland, that of Roumella was to follow. But the Osmanlis, who were taken for dead because they had long been motionless, were only sleeping, and have now awoke. They are frain put for the surface of the Crusades combined against th

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINERS' FIGHT.

HALIFAX, Feb. 26.—In the fight between some striking miners and Cornishmen, near London derry, one man, named McDougall, was killed and several were badly injured.

THE OLD BAILEY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The roof of the Old Bailey Sessions was burned to-day. A report that the Old Bailey was aftre created considerable exstement in the city. THE MARK LANE REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Mark Lane Express says: "The weather has been stormy and un-settled, with only a slightly-diminished rain-fall. Field-work, therefore, progressed slowly on heavy lands. Farming operations on light lands, however, has been fairly rapid. Autumnsown crops continue sufficiently healthy, but their future prosperity depends on whether the winter has spent itself. Should March weather be treated the consequence may be discovered.

the crowd began to disperse, but the desire to enter the building was such that it was not judged safe to open the doors to permit those inside to go home until 11 p. m.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The election at Avignon to fill a vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies, caused by the unseating of Comte De Demain (Monarchist), Mayor of Avignon, on the ground of official coercion, resulted in the election of St. Martin (Radical) by 9,701 votes, against 9,009 for Demain

for Demain.

RELIEF.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 26.—Several dock-yards are shortly to be opened for the relief of the unemployed of this city.

unemployed of this city.

MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Raspall, on behalf of fifty-four members of the Extreme Left, submitted a bill imposing from 50f to 100f fine, and from one to six months' imprisonment, on any Mayor refusing to officiate in the case of the marriages of a priest. It recites that, though such marriages are not illegal, certain Mayors have refused to officiate at them. M. Baudry Dasson, of the Right, proposed "urgency," in order that a bill unworthy of a French Chamber might be immediately disposed of; but this was negatived, and the project will go in the usual course to a Committee of Initiative.

INDIA. THE RELIEF WORKS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26 .- The official report for the week ending Feb. 23 states that rain has fallen in Madras in the districts of Kistna, Melare, Kurnoal, Cormbators, and Tinnevelly, and the number of people employed on the relief works has decreased in every district except South Arcot. In Bombay the situation shows no change. no change.

> ROME. PAPAL CONCLAVES.

Rome, Feb. 26.—All the preliminary arrange-ments regulating the proceedings of future con-claves have been settled, and on Friday were submitted to the Pope. They do not affect the main principles, but merely medify the ceremo-nies performed previous to the meeting of the Cardinals.

SPAIN. COMMERCIAL TREATY.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Spanish Ministry is engaged upon the draft of a treaty of commerce with the United States.

CRIME.

CATCH THE REAL THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—One of the most Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—One of the most adroit robberies ever perpetrated in this city took place this afternoon. Mr. J. C. Brigham, who is administrator of the estate of J. H. Dexter, having to make his return of the property to court, went to the Union Safe Deposit Vaults on State street, and took away the box, with papers valued at \$40,000.

the box, with papers valued at \$40,000. He took it to his residence at 1038 Washington street, and was spotted by two men, who inquired at a neighboring store who he was. They then went to the house, asked for Mr. Brigham, and, as he came down stairs, one of the fellows slipped for the back stairs to his room, took the box, and fled. The other fellow engaged Mr. Brigham in conversation about a valuable package awaiting his call at an express office, and left in about a quarter of an hour. The robbery was not discovered for some time afterward. The box contained eighteen shares of the Boston GasLight Company, 105 shares of the Lawrence Gas Company, fifty-two shares of the Wamsutta Mills, of New Bedford, and a mortgage bond for \$6,000.

A HAY-STACK STILL. Dunuque, Ia., Feb. 26.—Ten days ago intimaions were conveyed to the revenue officers of this city that crooked whisky was sold at Newhampton, the county-seat of Chickasaw, in this State. The information was placed in the hands of Revenue-Agent J. B. Miller and Special-Detective J. B. Shattuck, who worked up the case successfully, and on Saturday and Monday last they succeeded in finding the still and apparatus completely hidden away, part of it in a cellar and the other part in a hay-stack. The owner of the still, the manufacturers of it, the operators, and five or six saloon-keepers in whose possession was found more or less of the "crooked," were arrested and brought here trades.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 26.-John Pierson, the criminal fraud in the McLean County Jail, who created a sensation recently by confessing the murder of Gen. McConnell, of Jacksonville,

phrey, an employe, about some money, when the latter seized Mr. Appel by the hand and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Deceased was a well-known resident here and ex-member of the Town Council. The affair created intense excitement, and a strong force of police was necessary to prevent a mob from lynching Humphrey, who is an old man 60 years of age.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SIOUX CITY. Ia., Feb. 26.—In the case of Clay vs. Porter, from Lemars, for alleged subornavs. Porter, from Lemars, for alleged suborna-tion of perjury, Judge Brennan rendered a de-cision this evening acquitting Dr. Porter, who will be tried on a charge of producing abortion on Miss Finn while she was in Chicago, about sax weeks ago. In the absence of positive evi-dence of the fact the Court will probably rule it has no jurisdiction to hold accused.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—At Lebanon, Ky., on Sunday night, a Deputy-Marshal and posse seek-ing to arrest parties suspected of robbing houses came upon James Lynch and demanded his surrender. He refused, and firing upon the posse hit no one. The shot was returned with fatal effect, Lynch dying almost instantly.

VINT. SCAMP.

VINT, SCAMP.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—Richard Vint, the embezzling Cashier of the Singer Manufacturing Company, waived preliminary examination to-day and was committed to jail. It is now thought the amount of his stealings will reach \$25,000.

THREE MURERERS SENTENCED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the agent of the Associated Press, from Fort Smith, says three men, two negroes and ome Arrapahoe Indian, were sentenced this morning to be hung, near here, April 27, 1877, for murders in the In
THE GRAND JUKES.

Special Dispatch to The Russian nobles departed for Norfolk this evening, after a most percentage with miasma. Without Injury.—There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one years and to constant in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere, breaths sir more or less impregnated with miasma without incurring the disease, simply and only becames they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently appeared, and the fact has been amply sitested by the

dian Territory. One of the negroes while sentence was being passed attempted to escape. He jumped upon the Judge's stand and endeavored to reach the window in the rear, but was soon overpowered by Deputy-Marshals, and four men were compelled to hold him until his sentence was read.

MURDERER ARRESTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 26.—The Sheriff of Mismi County, in this State, Saturday ar-rested a man named Dephew, who committed a murder in Illinois in 1876. Dephew is now in jail awaiting a requisition from Gov. Cullom.

DIED IN PRISON. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Policeman Cornelius McMahon, charged with the murder of William R. Messick, Sheriff-elect of Avoyelles Parish, who was shot and kulled on Basin street in January last, died in the Parish Prison to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAUD MULLER."

The play presented at McVicker's Theatre is supposed to have some connection with Whittier's poem, but the relationship is, in fact, not close enough to require even the same family name. The Maud Muller of the play marries the Judge, lives unhappily with him three months, leaves his house secretly in a fit of jealousy and pique, and is found after a long search staying with humble friends in a hunter's camp. The Judge is hopelessly vulgarized in the play, becoming, for stage purposes, a spruce young man, faultless in dress, irreproachable in manners, and much giving to preaching. The thought of Whittier's Judge in a pointed collar of the latest style must cause a revulsion of feeling wherever the poem has been read and "MAUD MULLER." ble in manners, and much giving to preaching. The thought of Whittier's Judge in a pointed collar of the latest style must cause a revulsion of feeling wherever the poem has been reed and understood. The proud sister is ill-bred as well as proud; her rudeness to Maud slows simply a want of proper training in youth, and suggests irresistibly that the Judge's family, after all, are rank pretenders to position, since they have not learned to behave in the manner customary with ladies and gentlemen. It is not necessary, perhaps, to proceed with the other characters of the play, none of which are put down at all in the poem, and explain in what respect the two compositions differ. The conclusion of any one who sees the acting and reads the poem must be that they have comparatively mothing in common, and the use of the title to catch the public is creditable neither to the good sense nor to the taste of the suthor. The phap has, however, some intrinsic merits. The first two acts are full of pretty sentiment, and there is a times a poetical richness of expression in the interest centering about the principal character. Later on, the action seems tediots because the climax is so soon forestalled and discounted. Nothing is gamed by dragging through two acts material that would scarcely suffice for one of solid construction. We must confess, too, that the various heroic people thrust forward in the scene become in the procress of the evening a trifle tiresome. They are heroic in a manner so conventional and preachy that one can well imagine them to be the famous "Miss Edgeworth on the stage is about as exciting as a Sunday-school picnic. The only way in which the play can be made to go is by a liberal excision of padding from the last two acts. With a sprightly movement all through there might be in the slender romance of the drama interest sufficient to hold the attention of an audience for an evening. But the title should be, in any event, amended; and the acting abouid rost solely upon the merits that belong to it.

M

generally, as that of his principal competitors,
—Offenbach and Lecocq; his comic melodies
are lively enough, but he manifests a constant
inclination to drop into the sentimental. "Pouwho created a sensation recently by confessing the murder of Gen. McConnell, of Jacksonville, goes back to the Joliet Penitentiary for the fourth time to-day, under two years' sentence by Judge Tipton.

James P. Howard, who was in jail at Galesburg for swindling, was arrested by Marshal Cook, of this city, and held here until to-day, when he was taken to Freeport, where he is wanted for forging a check of \$340 on J. K. Ruber of that place.

Frank Eithorpe, a convict in Joliet who was convicted in DeWitt County of the murder of a German farmer of Bloomington, named Kister, and sentenced to thirteen years at Joliet, died Saturday of pneumonia. He lived here many years, and was known as Frank Dodge.

JUDSON CLARK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Sycamore, J. F. F. St. —Sheriff Holcomb received a dispatch from the Sheriff of Scott County, and last Thursday evening he succeeded in capturing a young man named Judson Clark. After his arrest Clark pleaded in vain to be left at home that night and not taken to fall. At that the young man tried to buy the Sheriff off, telling him it would do him vain to be left at home that night and not taken to fall. At that the young man tried to buy the Sheriff off, telling him it would do him be sheriff off, telling him it would do him she hertiff Blair, of Scott County, came and claimed him as his own.

MURDER IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Winnbook, Cun., Feb. 26.—Th. Appel had an altercation to-day with a man named Humphrey, an employe, about some money, when the latter seized Mr. Appel had an altercation to-day with a man named Humphrey, an employe, about some money, when the latter seized Mr. Appel had an altercation to-day with a man named Humphrey, an employe, about some money, when the leaster seized Mr. Appel had an altercation to-day with a man named Humphrey, an employe, about some money, when the latter seized Mr. Appel had an altercation to-day with a man named Humphrey, an employe, about some money, when the latter seized Mr. Appel had an altercation

JUVENILE THIEVES.

referred a well-test work. Campets.

Yesterday afternoon two little girls named Carrie Bee and Minnie Pethyridge, aged respectively 8 and 11 years, were detected in the act of stealing several smail articles from Merwin Church's house furnishing establishment, Nos. 250 and 252 Wabash avenue. An A. D. T. officer was sent for, and the little ones were escorted by officer Tapping to the Central Station, where, upon searching them several dollars' worth of small household trinkets were found concealed about their clothing. Carrie begred the indulgence of the public, as it is the first time as both are as handsome and intelligent children as are in the city, it ought to be accorded her. But for Minnie Pethyridge there should be no consolatory words. She has appeared in the role of shop-lifter before, and appears to be thoroughly incorrigible. Her mother resides at No. 536 State street, but, according to the statement, Minnie does and lives as she pleases. Of course, to be insulated to the public, as the pleases. Of course, to be insulated to the public of the season, and a magnitude of the public of the season, and a magnitude of the public of the season, and a magnitude of the public of the season, and a magnitude of the season, and a magnitude of the season, and a magnificent support was cerved.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilhou's Cod-Liver Oil and Lims.—The regular clipper, and bear evidence of being the reg

Aspinwall. At the Custom-House they were taken into the large vanit and allowed to see \$16,000,000 in gold. There was no demonstration on 'Change save deafening cheers which took the place of the usual buildozing allotted to strangers. The operations of the street were fully explained and the visitors seemed to thoroughly enjoy the phases of speculation.

FIRES.

AT KEOKUK.

Special Dispoted to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 20.—The omnibus barn of William S. Ivins was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The vehicles and horses were all taken out, but some of them were severely scorched. The total loss is about \$6,000. Insurance: \$3,000 in the Iowa State Insurance Company of this city; \$1,000 in the Insurance Company of North America, and \$700 in the American, of Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AT RIPLEY, O.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—A fire at Ripley, Butler
Co., Ohio, early Sunday morning, destroyed B.
F. Sayres' building and contents, and damaged
an adjoining building. Sayres' loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$1,500. J. C. Lindley occupied the
first floor. Loss, \$5,400; insurance, \$3,600. The
Odd-Fellows' Hall was in the upper stories.
Loss. \$1,200; insurance, \$800. The loss on the
adjacent building was \$1,200; insurance, \$800.

AT CHILLICOTHE. AT CHILLICOTHE.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26.—A fire at Chillicothe, Ohio, this morning, destroyed F. Maurer's grocery store and John E. Mills' furniture store. Total loss, \$6,000. Mills was insured for \$1,500 in the Miami Valley, of Dayton; \$500 in the Ohio, of Chillicothe. Maurer's insurance was \$1,500 each in the North American and Imperial.

AT LITTLE ROCK. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26.—On Saturday night the residence of Joseph Myers was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$7,000. Insured for \$4,000.

AT MEXIA, TEX. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—A fire at Mexis, Tex., last night, destroyed five business houses. Loss, \$30,000.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26.—As M. D. McKilligan OMAHA, Neh., Feb. 28.—As M. D. McKilligan, an employe in the liquor and tobacco store of his cousin, M. J. McKilligan, was cutting plug tobacco this evening with a machine which he had placed on the floor, and over which he was bending, his revolver alipped from his cost pocket and, striking the floor, was discharged, sending a bullet through his left breast, killing him almost instantly in the presence of two customers upon whom he was waiting. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "accidental death in accordance with the above facts."

NEAR JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 26.—Peter Schmidt,
a prominent resident of Harmony Township,
lost part of his right hand in a corn-sheller

Afton, was badly burned yesterday while burn-ing a straw-stack in a field. It is feared he breathed some of the flames.

A FALLING SCAPFOLD.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 20.—By the fall of a scaffolding in the bland furnace of the Bethlehem Iron Company works, two men were killed, two fatally injured, and two dangerously injured.

GOLSEN.

He Pollows the Lead of Hesing, and Embarrasses the Whisky Prosecutors.

Special Dipplich to The Tribusa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—In the Boyd whisky case to-day, William S. Golsen testified in such wise that the counsel for the Government said his testimony was a surprise, as it was different in many essentials from that given by him before the Grand Jury. The witness had undoubtedly composed with the defendants, and concluded to modify his testimony. It was therefore asked that the Court treat Golsen as hostile to the Government. Judge Blatchford said he had so considered it since Friday, and will probably, in view of this shift, allow a supplementary bill of particulars. Among other things, Golsen said he could not remember the details about many matters, as a severe illness had affected his memory. Rehm, Golsen, and the other Chicagoaus of the party spend their evenings at Harry Hill's.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. 79 & 81 State-st. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 28.—The Governor to-day appointed James P. Sterrit, of Allegheny County, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania caused by the death of Judge Williams.
Columbus, O., Feb. 26.—In the House to-day

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced to provide for the registration of voters.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 26.—The case of Hovey et al. vs. Brooks et al., involving the title to a tract of valuable mineral lands in East Galena, was decided to-day in the Circuit Court, now being held in this city, in favor of the plaintiffs. The case was tried before Judge Wm. Brown, and has excited considerable interest among the miners in this section.

and has excited considerable interest among the miners in this section.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—The annual report of John S. Toof, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, published to-morrow, will show that the trade of Memphis during 1876 was as follows: Value of cotton receipts, \$37,225,000; value of general merchandise receipts, \$42,472,134; product of home manufactures, \$5,300,869; total yearly business, \$74,997,998. Invite special attention of housekeepers to the BAR-

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Boston, Feb. 25.—The question that has been sorely agitating the mind of Boston for some time past, as to whether the Charitable Mechanics' Association should erect a building on chanics' Association should erect a building on the Common for the triennial fair this year, was decided in the affirmative by the Board of Aldermen to-day by a vote of 9 to 8. Public opinion is strongly against the establishment of such a precedent, and the Common Council will probably refuse to-concur in the grant. The Board accepted the report of the Committee on Retrenchment, and passed ordinances reducing the salaries of heads of departments in city offices to the extent of \$505,164.

SUICIDE.

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 26.—J. P. Hassler, late Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, hanged himself this afternoon in the garret of his dwelling, which was attached to the bank. Hassler was elected Cashier in 1865, and held the position until last October, when he was found to be a defaulter. To day the bank officers instituted criminal proceedings, and bail was fixed at \$15,000, which Hassler was unable to secure. He was found hanging from the same rafter on which the Cashier preceding him, William M. Bertram, hanged himself in 1865.

HERRAIC.

Special Dispote to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Purim ball, given to-night by the Jewish people of Bloomington, attracted to Maennerchor Hall & large company of invited guests, among them Hebrows from all parts of Illinois. The tollettes were the nicet elegant of the season, and a magnificent supper was served.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure,— Very best, 6 for \$9; no obligation to keep any o Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 17 Madison-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, seduces indammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the boweis. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

A SACRIFICE.

GREAT **CLEARING-OUT SALE** 

> OF SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESSGOODS

We have determined to close out the balance of our stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, brought over from last season, together with a large invoice purchased at

HALF GOLD COST.

Comprising in all about 500 pcs Dress Goods, Adapted to Spring and Summer wear, all of which will be

offered at Half Their Real Value.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. West End Dry Goods House, Madison & Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

GAINS they are offering in LINENS Housekeeping Goods

7-4 All-linen Blea'd Table Damasks, 47%c.
7-4 Blea Linen Damasks, ex. heavy, 60c, worth 75.
8-4 Blea Linen Damasks, ex. heavy, 75c, usual 5-4 Bica. Libra Damasks, heavy and fine, \$1, reduced from \$1.25.

7-4 Loom Dice Table Linens, 30, 40, and 60c, reduced 10 and 15c per yard.

7-4 Loom Damasks, 45c, sold for 60.

7-4 Loom Damasks, 65c, sold for 75.

8-4 Turkey Red Damasks, best washing colors, 75c.

8-4 Turkey Red Damasks, best washing colors,
75c.
Linen Doylies, 50c doz. and upwards.
5-8 Linen Damask Napkins, \$1 doz., worth \$1.25.
Better quality Napkins in same proportion.
Good all-Linen Crashes, 5c and upwards.
Bargains in Russic Crashes.
Bleached Linen Damask and Huck Towels, heavy
and good size, 20 and 25c, reduced one-third.
11-4 Honeycomb Quilits, 85c, worth \$1.
11-4 Marseilles Quilts, 82.50, reduced from \$3.50.
Best qualities reduced in like proportion.
White Piques, 10, 12%, 15, and 20c, very chesp.
Bicher Piques greatly reduced.
Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 12%c, formerly
20.

Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 12½c, formerly 20.

Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 25 and 50c, reduced from 50 and 75c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$1.50 pair, reduced from \$2.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$2 pair, reduced from \$4-a special bargain.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$3 pair, reduced from \$5.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$3 pair, reduced from \$5.

Nottingham Lace Lambrequins, 75c each and upwards.

Lace Window Shades greatly reduced.

We import the above fines of goods ourselves, buying direct from the British manufacturers, and, as a well known here, have made a specialty for years of this department by retailing apon the very smallest margins of profit.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. OIL TANKS. OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CAMA

OF S dd West, Lake Street.

OFFECOLOGICAL

OFFECOLO

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Board of Trade Borrowing to Carry Stuff--The Loan Market Otherwise Quiet.

New York Exchange Weak--- Light Movement of Currency--The Clearings \$2,700,000.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active and Irregular, but Generally Lower.

ions, Rye, and Barley Weak---Wheat Variable, but Easier-Corn and Hogs Tend Downward.

#### FINANCIAL.

There was some demand from the Board of Trade loans with which to carry stuff, but it was not sing. The amount of country paper sent in rediscount was less than last week. Mercantile is quiet, and the banks have an ample supply of loanable funds, which can be obtained by borrowis quiet, and the banks have an ample supply of loanable funds, which can be obtained by borrowers, but only on the best security.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street rates were 7 per cent and upwards.

e per \$1,000 discount.

The movement of currency to the interior is very

THE JANUARY BULLION PRODUCT. The returns of the principal gold and silver mines give a total product for January of \$3, 109,000. give a total product for January of \$3, 109,000. This is not up to the average. Belcher and Ophir, for Instance, which a few months ago were producing \$200,000 to \$875,000 a month turned out in January only \$37,000 and \$3,300 respectively. The California's January product was \$1,613,700, and the Consolidated Virginia \$519,300, the two giving \$598,000 more than last year. Up. to Feb. 17 the buillion shipments from the two latter mines amounted to \$886,426.

BRITISH TRADE SIGNS.

The British monthly returns of trade and navigation for January disclose a slight improvement in a few of the most important branches of British trade; in one or two there are symptoms of further decline, and in the rest stagnation continues. The British imports for January, 1877, amounted to \$165,000.000, an excess of \$11,250,000 over those for January, 1876, and of \$2,500.000 over nose of January, 1875. The supply of fresh beef on abroad, most of it from this country, rose on \$52, 280 in January, 1875, to \$438, 840 in the a \$52, 280 in January, 1875, to \$438, 840 in the esponding month of this year. There was in stal an increase in the imports of food, indication that the well being of the ple had not been seriously affect.

Another encouraging sign was inseed imports of cotton, flax, and wool, for use in ing. The condition of the export trade s such, to use the language of the London Times, s to call for all the fortitude Englishmen have. The total value of the export for January 1877 was 79, 730, 000, a decline of more than \$5,000,000 ompared with January 1875. In cotions the autity has increased, but not enough to make od the decline in prices. In linens prices have len, but quantities imported have not changed. The decrease in woolens and from has been alarming. This dismal aspect of diminishing prices and declining exports is explained by the Times to be caused largely by the political uncertainties of Europe and America. If the complications that now disturb the calculations of business men in this country were fairly settled, American commerce it was "would soon begin to move and nerce, it says, "would soon begin to move and hrive," and with it that of England.

INSURANCE LITIGATION. The New York papers report the suit of Lyman climore, as a policy-holder, vs. The Equitable Life-saurance Society and others, which was argued in Friday before Judge Robinson in Common leas Special Term. The complaint states that lenry B. Hyde, the President, holds a controlling on of the stock; that there have been few ges for years; that the Directors have been ipals to all the transactions in the complaint; at Hyde is President, has controlled elections to sitions, and had absolute control of the concern; at plaintiff holds a policy for \$2,000; that the cost; that at the instigation of the officers Directors, or one or more of them, false cer-ates and frudulent accounts and vouchers were ered for work and materials, whereby larger sums than were justly due were got from the trust funds, and that Mr. Hyde shared in the profits of these frauds. Plaintiffs ask for an injunction against further distribution of the assets and an order for Hyde's examination. Mr. Hyde, in answer, charges that the application is merely speculative. Decision reserved.

FOR THE PROPECTION OF THE PUBLIC AGAINST LITS CREATURE, THE CORPORATION.

It's CREATURE, THE CORPORATION.
It has been decided by Judge Van Vorst, of the
New York Supreme Court, that a contract for controlling the affairs of a corporation is against public policy and void. The case was that of J. C.
Jacobs against Sylvester J. Miller. The plaintiff
and defendant made a contract for the purpose of
getting control of a certain company and election. and defendant made a contract for the purpose of getting control of a certain company, and electing a President and other officers of their own selection and for theirown purposes. The Judge said.

Any combination or agreement between stockholders of a corporation to seize it and operate it in their interest, is void as against good morals and public policy, because it looks absolutely to the destruction of the interests of others who are not considered by it, and agreement, who have never been considered by it, and the mercy of the contract herms of the agreement, at the mercy of the contract herms of the agreement, at the mercy of the contract herms of the agreement, at the mercy of the contract herms of the agreement. The proposed of the contract herms of the agreement, at the mercy of the contract herms of the services and the corporation is to be run for the joint henefit of the tends to determine the contract, whether made between officers of a corporation or the stockholders having a secret combination among themselves, to equire the stock had operate it for their benefit.

Another step in the direction of protecting the

Another step in the direction of protecting the tockholders of a corporation and the public has seen taken in the introduction of a bill into the Cennsylvania Legislature making any willful or negligent misstatement of the business affairs of corporations on the part of their directors or manager a penal offense, and punishable by a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not less than three months' imprisonment.

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES. The three weeks ending Feb. 17 show a very fair improvement in business. It appears that the aggregate clearings at cleven cities last week were \$005, 132, 840, against \$594, 160, 262 for the previous week, and \$500,046, 184 for the corresponding week last year, a gain of 2.5 per cent. New York's gain is small—less than 1 per cent. Philadelphia and St. Louis continue to lose. Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Pittaburg show unimportant changes, and as to Milwaukee the comparison as to single weeks is not reliable. But Louisville and Boston continue to gain largely. The following shows the aggregate clearings for the three weeks ending Feb. 17, the last week at Louisville being estimated:



.\$1,801,429,342 \$1,780,403,704 presume, but do not know, that the Milwaukee report includes three days more this year than last, which would reduce the gain to about 25 per cent. In any case that city seems to be doing better than any other, and Louisville is next. Boston maintains a very handsome improvement, as do New Orleans and New York. The aggregate exceeds that of the corresponding weeks last year by 2, 3 per cent, indicating an increase of that magnitude in nominal values of property exchanged. As prices have declined about 7 per cent since February, 1876, it is safe to say that there has been an increase of nearly 10 per cent in quantities exchanged. —The Public, Feb. 24.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Chicago City 7 P ct. water loan.
Cook County 7 P ct. bonds (long).
North Chicago 7 F ct. bonds (long).
North Chicago 7 F ct. bonds (L. Park).
City Railway, South Side.
City Railway, North Side.
Exposition stock. \*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 26.—Gold opened at 104%, advanced to 105%, and closed at 105. The late reaction was due to advices from Washington in regard to a probable call of bonds to-day or to-morrow. Carrying attanton 1020. norrow. Carrying rates were 1@3.
Silver a London, 56d. Here silver bars are 127 in greenbacks and 121 m gold. Silver coin, %

Railroad bonds were steady.

At the Stock Exchange speculation was weak at the opening, and prices declined in some cases. Subsequently, however, a firmer feeling set in. and there was an advance of ½@1½ per cent, which was partially lost after midday. During the afternoon the market became strong, and prices advanced ½ to ½½ from the lowest point, with New York Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, Michigan Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western as leading features, the greatest advance having been in these shares. Western Union advanced from 62½ to 65, and closed at 64½. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company decided to avail themselves of their reserved right to call in for redemption their outstanding 7 per cent mortgage bonds which mature Sept. I. 1898, and to issue instead 6 per cent mortgage bonds, payable forty years after July 1, 1877.

The new Open Board of Stock Brokers commenced business this morning with about 150 members present. Transactions were small The Board has not yet got into working order. The war of the Exchanges is likely to wax warm.

Transactions were 91,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail. 56,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Rock island, 9,000 St. Pauls, 40,000 Lake Shore, 23,000 New York Central, 13,000 Michigan Central, 23,000 Lackawanna, and 7,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Money market easy; 3@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 3½65.

Custom receipts, \$787,000.

The Assustant Treasurer disbursed \$84,000.

Clearings, \$22,000,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 483; short, 484.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Consols, money and account. 10 3-15. United States Bonds—'65s, 106; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107½. New York Central, 92; Eric, 7%; preferred, 19; Blinois Central, 51. PARIS, Feb. 26.—Rentes, 106f 32%c. Frankfort, Feb. 26:—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103%.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
Feb. 26.—Gold, 105½@105½.
Sight exchange on New York, ½ premium.
Sterling exchange, 500.

## REAL ESTATE.

Monday, Feb. 26:

Fillmore st, 278 ft wof Western av, s.f. 25x 124% ft, with building No. 13, dated Feb. 24.6 4,000 West Lake st, 78% ft wof Albany av, s.f. 244 110 xiss ft, dated May 27, 1870.

Fourteenth at 255 ft ev of Albany av, s.f. 244 x100 ft, with cottage, dated Feb. 26. 2,200 West Folk at, 178 2-10 ft wof Western av, n.f. 25x124% ft, dated June 1, 1874.

Walter st, Si0 ft so ff Tweltith st, w.f. 25x88 3-10 ft, dated Jan. 5. 450 Hine Island av, n.e cor of Eighteenth st, w.f. 1870 ft, dated Jan. 6. 450 Hine Island av, n.e cor of Eighteenth st, w.f. 2, 250 x100 ft, dated Feb. 20 (William W. Perkins to Saille E. Burdett). (William W. Perkins to Saille E. Bu Feb. 24. 6, 300
West Twentiethat, 50 ft w of Bobey st, n f, 25
x125 ft, with building, dated Feb. 24. 1, 500
Sedgwick st, s e cor of Eugenie st, w f, 305x
100 ft, dated Feb. 1, 1, 767
Cannat, 50 ft s of Wilson st, w f, 28x110 ft, 6,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. 

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock

	aseceapin.		Ompments.	
Transmin.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Plour, bris	7,530	11,638	3,507	10,76
Wheat, bu	20, 135	41,710	5,040	48,08
Corn bu	124, 928	127, 315	56,780	25,12
Dats, bu	28,500	54, 440	14,080	18,72
Rye, bu	6,760	1,500	400	1.600
Barley, bu	11,870	18, 395	7.122	13,500
grass seed, lbs.	308,095	187,050	234, 314	156,90
Plaxseed, lbs .	43,310	208,850	22, 120	78, 443
B. corn, lbs	38, 200	1,900	80,000	63,590
. meats, lbs	209, 760	167,940	1, 279, 690	1,991.54
seef, tes		630		
seef, bris			33	201
Pork, bris	50	140	2,894	1,390
ard, lbs	141.040	222,800	77,950	276,85
fallow, lbs	26, 496	34,690		171,450
Jutter, lbs	78, 207	58,049	91,663	92,310
), hogs, No	2,270	670	975	1,074
Ave hogs, No.	6, 254	6,995	2,436	4,934
attle, No	1,474	457	2,240	2,986
sheep, No	194	242	2,251	757
Hides, lbs	93, 273	154,090	173,087	281, 823
lighwines, bris	206	216	145	230
Wooi, 1bs	82, 112	2,226	85, 221	126, 180
otatoes, bu	4,916	355	800	1,810
Coal, tons	2,864	2,508	457	580
lay, tons	86	130	10	10
umber, m	421	237	1,703	1.51:
hingles, m	475	635	782	396
sait, bris	170		1,849	1,758
Poultry, lbs	49,545	95, 849	86, 320	81,626
Poultry, coops	4	2	**** ******	
lame, pkgs	. 5	45		
Sggs, pkgs	458	1,254	267	22
Cheese, bxs	746	061	53	450
apples, oris.	618			

Beans, bu..... 563 562 332 52 Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 6, 326 bu wheat, 2, 701 bu corn, 405 bu rye, 13, 382 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 12 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 9 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (30 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 33 cars high-mixed do, 42 cars new do, 42 cars new mixed, 111 cars No. 2 corn, 57 cars rejected do. 5 cars no grade (291 corn); 4 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (31 oats); 5 cars No. 2 ry, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do. Total, 377 cars, or 155,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,066 bu wheat, 4,826 bu corn, 625 bu eats. 1,436 bu res. 5,000 bu.

laspected out: 6, 066 bu wheat, 4, 826 bu corn, 625 be eats, 1, 436 bu rye, 5, 029 bu barley.

We have it on good authority that the St. Louis (color line) freight agents) were yesterday taking corn from that city to Boston and common points at 35c per 100 bs. The same line insists on 40c per bs from Chicago. Why cannot our shippers act in concert sufficiently to block such cut-throat games as this? They have it in their power to make it worth the while of all lines to be fair towards Chicago. A little wholesome resolution to give no business to men who discriminate against them would soon bring the scalpers to terms,—for they cannot get along without Chicago business, however much they may try to kill it off.

Reports from Wisconsin state that about one-third of the barley from that section has yet to come forward, and the quality is not such as to attract buyers. Minnesota is bare, but Chicago operators are receiving barley from St. Louis, because there is no market for it near the Great Bridge.

five years past:

was possibly the cause of the later advance in the gold premium reported from New York; but the markets at other points did not seem to feel the effects of it, breadstuffs being firm and provisions dull in Europe. We note that the outward movement of produce from this city continues small, and that from the seaboard is on the decrease.

There were no noticeable changes in the market for domestic dry goods. For a Monday a fair volume of orders were received, and the week promises to witness a larger distribution than was accomplished during the previous week. Prices were again quoted firm. The grocery market was quiet in most departments, and, excepting sugars, former quotations were only fairly sustained. Sugars were held an ½c higher, in response to a ½c advance at the East. Coffees were dealt in cautiously, buyers evidently regarding present prices unly, buyers evidently regarding present prices un-warrantably high. Teas are receiving increasing stjention, and the market seems to be gradually stjention, and the market seems to be gradually working into firmer position. There was a dull and drooping butter market. Stocks are larger than is considered desirable at this stage of the season, and the anxiety of holders to unload leads to a generous shading of prices. Cheese remains quiet and nominally steady. In the dried fruits and fish markets no changes were developed. Oils were very quiet and generally unchanged. The exception was carbon, in which there was a timble of fully 4c per gallon, 115 test receding to 17%@ 18c, and 150 test to 22%@22%c. Leather, tobacco, paints and colors, were nominally steady.

18c, and 150 test to 2234@224c. Leather, tobacco, paints and colors, were nominally steady.
Lumber was in fair interior demand and steady.
The stock is decreasing, but is ample and generally
well assorted, and dealers are able to fill their
orders promptly. Manufacturers are ordering
wool in small quantities, and trads in the aggregate is equal to expectations, and probably the
stock will be exhausted before the new clip is available. Broom-corn was in better request and steady.
Seeds were less active, and timothy was firmer and Seeds were less active, and timothy was firmer and clover dull and lower. Potatoes were unchanged. Hay was dull. Poultry was quiet but steady under

Rail freights were dull and nominally unchanged, rates being so irregular that they cannot be quoted.

Lake freights were quiet. Room was engaged for
35,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 3%c, and 33,000 bu of EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

named:			
	Week end g Feb. 24, '77.	Week end g Feb. 17. '77.	Week end g Feb. 28, '78,
Flour, bris	. 29, 460	38,416	39,023
Wheat, bu	. 116,883	33,926	265, 559
Corn, bu	1, 273, 190	1, 479, 448	1,077,398
Oats, bu	20, 262	3,684	
Rye, bu	********	31,501	****
Barley, bu	*******	23, 447	******
Pork, bris	5, 319	5,014	4, 271
ard, bs	1,568,504	2,343,819	4,074,097
Bacon, Ds	7,407,018	10, 618, 050	10,000,237
GRAIN IN	STORE IN	NEW YORK	
reb.			Feb. 27,
187			1875,
Wheat, bu 2, 828,			2,902,319
orn, bu1, 900, 9			
lats, bu 894,			862, 312
kye, bu 366,			
Sarley, bu 580,5	590 000, 37	9 445, 791	226,798
GI	BAIN IN SIG	GHT.	
The New York I	madus Pa	shanas W.	ablu alway

the following as the visible supply of grain, com-prising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaborad ports, and

store at	Wheat,	corn,	Oats,	Barley,
York	2,991,705	2, 148, 508	938, 480	600, 379
ny	1,800	28,000	36, 100	338,600
do	212,860	250, 619	16,058	243, 282
cago	3, 426, 942	2,613,746	707, 171	994, 753
waukee	2,017,000	96, 268	182, 392	287, 336
th	60,000			
do	356, 000	1, 251, 710	217,038	42, 427
olt	174, 476	33, 754	67, 976	40,962
go	150,000		18,000	335,000
ouls	384, 520		93, 377	128, 642
a	1,546	255, 691	123, 964	9, 212
on	91		123, 436	34, 754
nto	220, 296	1.448	20,580	340,814
treal	71.874	11,967	30,508	13, 435
adelphia.		1,085,000	75,000	10, 100
anapolis.	10,000	250,000	50,000	
sas City	190,000	198,000	12,000	5,000
more	175, 920	794, 942	40,000	3,000
hip'ts wk	189, 107	702, 145	156, 380	50, 839
at in N. Y.	225,000	180,000	175,000	300,000
me III N. 1.	220,000	100,000	170,000	300,000
ah 17 199	11000 007	11077 104	3, 073, 460	9 905 495
lob 10 199	11400 000	10400 700	3,013,460	9,000,433
eb. 10. 77	11400,000	12490, 790	3, 087, 030	3, 997, 4:16
eo. 3, 77	11892,007	12818, 383	3, 222, 201	4, 220, 010
an.21, 77	11021, 143	12330, 483	3, 158, 306	4, 482, 738
B3. 20, 77	12230, 1000	1.175S, OSS	3, 404, 087	4, 782, 361

\* Ratimated
Mr. H. Karims-Jackson in Dornbusch's London Floating Cargo-Lief says:
One Cargo-Lief says:
One that Says:
One that

the extra 300,000 qrs of wheat now adoat the quotient of deficiency will be quite 1,500,000 qrs, when this season is compared with that of 1876.

In 1898 the aggregate quantity of cereals harvested in all kussia was 530 millions hectolitres; in 1870, 440 millions; in 1871, 531 millions; in 1872, 530 millions. The Russian cereal crops, after deducting wants for seed, leaves an average surplus of 497 millions hectolitres of all kinds of grain. Of the total product, the Eastern Provinces and Finland grew 232, 400, 000 bectolitres; the Caucasus, 30, 400, 000 hectolitres; the caucasus, 30, 400, 000 hectolitres; the caucasus, 30, 400, 000 hectolitres; the caucasus, 30, 400, 000 hectolitres, siberia and central assistic Russia, 22, 200, 000 hectolitres; siberia and central assistic Russia, 22, 200, 000 hectolitres. Siberia and central assistic Russia, 22, 200, 000 hectolitres. Siberia and central assistic Russia, 22, 200, 000 million hectolitres of all him bectolitres; oats an omilion hectolitres; oats and of 45 to 46 million hectolitres of all grain, equal to 15, 500, 000 to 15, 850, 000 qrs, or 124, 000, 000 to 128, 800, 000 bu. The home consumption of Russia's confined principally to rye, oats, and wheat, consequently is nearly all exported, being, in fact, 42 per cent of the total grain exports. The exports of wheat from all Russia during the four years from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, have been in—

Quarters. Bushels. ...7, 131, 000 57, 048, 000 ...5, 030, 000 40, 240, 000 ...5, 880, 000 47, 040, 000 ...6, 877, 000 54, 916, 000 Yearly average for four years...6, 229, 800 49, 836, 000 GOODS RECEIVED, Chicago Customs, Feb. 26: Rockford Watch Com-

Chicago Customs, Feb. 26: Rockford Watch Company, 1 case steel wire; A. B. Meeker, 65 tons pig iron; J. V. Farwell & Co., 20 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 23 cases dry goods; Eigin Watch Company, 1 case watch jewels; George Stewart & Co., 716 sacks salt; Fowler Bros., 330 sacks salt; Bank of Montress, 25 tons pig-fron, McCully & Mills, 5 packages manufacturing glass; Potter Palmer, 1½ cask sherry wine; L. C. Hcuk, 5,000 ou barley; W. A. Shearson, 2 cars peas; George Kalman, 1 case cigars; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 1 case dry goods; King & Savage, 3 bales seed; J. Cox & Co., 4 cases artificial flowers. Duties collected, \$8, 107.03 gold.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—were active and unsettled. Hogs were again weak, though only in mederate supply, and the advices from Liverpool indicated a weak feeling there, with a stock of 85,000 boxes bacon and 12,000 tox lard. There was not much disposition to buy here, though the offerings were large, except when sales could be made farther shead, and the bulk of the business transacted was chiefly in the transfer of products from one month to another the longs for March avoiding deliveries next Thursday by paying carrying charges. The decline was not so great as some previus days, but the feeling was fully as weak. Most operators professed to expect a raily when pork got down to the neighborhood of \$14.00, but the reaction at the close of hast week was soon over, and now there is very line and the second of the neighborhood of \$14.00, but the reaction at the close of hast week was soon over, and now there is very line and the second of the neighborhood of \$14.00, but the reaction at the close of hast week was soon over, and now there is very line in the near future.

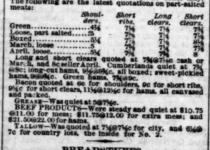
Mass Pons.—Weight in the near future in the near future in the near future in the near future.

Mass Pons.—Weight in the near future in the near future.

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Mass Pons.—Weight in the near future in the near future.

Mass Pons.—Weight in the near future in the near futu PROVISIONS.



BREADSTUFFS.

operate, except at a decline in keeping with the falling off in wheat, and little was dose, even the local trade being small. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters at 27.12%; 506 bris syring extras at 24.0027.12%; 150 bris spring superfiness the 4.0027.12%; 150 bris spring superfiness the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$7.7598.50; medium winters, \$6.75 (27.50; low grade do, \$6.0026.50; choice spring extras, \$6.5027.00; medium do, \$6.0026.50; choice spring extras, \$5.5026.00; choice patents, \$8.2568.50; common do, \$7.2588.00; spring superfines, \$4.5065.25. Rye flour, \$4.37564.70. Buckwheat do, \$7.0027.50. Brax—Was in fair demand and steady. Sales were 50 tons at \$13.00 at 12% per ton free on board cars. Also, 20 tons from barley at \$7.00 on track.

FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$13.00 per ton on track.

track.
MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$18.00 per ton free on board car.
CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$15.25@15.50 per

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$18.40 per ton free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$15.25015.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was moderately active—rather more so than on Saturday—and lower The marks! was weak early, and firmer afterwards, declining 25(c, and closing %10 lower than Saturday"istest quotations. Liverpool was "firmly held." London firm, and cargoes steady, but New York was dull, while Milwaukee was relatively strong. There were few buying orders in from the outside, and local sellers opened out freely under the influence of fine weather, and the anticipation of favorable seeding-time all over the spring-wheat-growing States: The decline brought out buyers, chiefly from the ranks of the short interest, and the market ruled strong on receipt of the war news from Europe. The opinion of the great mass of operations seemed to be in favor of lower prices, was being regarded as the only thing likely to prevent a decline, and purchasers for investment were therefore, few. Solice April opened at \$1.276, declined of \$1.276, and purchasers for investment were therefore, few. Solice April opened at \$1.276, declined of \$1.276, closing at \$1.314, Seller the month was little oetter than nominal at \$1.278, (a.256, closing at \$1.254, being relatively firm in the absence of offerings, as the daily receipts were small, and the wheat now in store is being carried for future delivery. Cash sales were reported of \$0.000 to No. 2 spring at \$1.204, \$3.50, to be \$1.50,

15, 000 bu shelled, by sample, at 386@Sbc on track; and 12, 800 bu do at 376@Obc free on board cars. Total, 97,000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, and \$60 lower. The trading was chiefly in changing from March to April, at a difference of about \$96. The market opened weak and closed stronger, in sympathy with other grain. The sceepigs were tair, and are also and closed at 786. May sold at 386. See and closed at 386. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 3836; 600 bu in favorite house at 386. and rejected at 25c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 3836; 600 bu in favorite house at 386.; 1,200 bu rejected at 25c. 8,400 bu by sample at 28685c on track; and 6,000 bu do at 29 at 385c free on board. Total, 2,200 bu.

RYR—Was fairly active at a decline of 2c per bu. The receipts were small, but the offerings were larger. Cash sold at 68c and rejected was quoted at 60c. March was nominal at 68c and April at 64%c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 at 63c; 2,400 bu by sample at 62866c to track. Total, 8,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was very quiet and futures were held higher without a reported transaction, the trading being confined to car-lots. Cash in C., R. & Q. sold at 38c, and rejucted at 38c and a 48c affect. Seller April was nominal at 47c and May at 46c. March was acquoted at 28c R. N. S. and 30c in C. B. & Q., and rejected at 286. Seller April was nominal at 47c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 67c and May at 46c.

4,000 bu at 29\6350c delivered. Total, 9,000 bu.

First Call.

Wheat—Sales 275,000 bu at \$1.25\6 for March, \$1.37\6 for May, and \$1.27\6 for May! for April.

Corn—20,000 bu seller May at 450.

Mess Pork—8,000 bris at \$14.05\614.07\6 for March, \$1.30\614.07\614.5 for April.

Lard—750 tes at \$8.70 for April.

Lard—750 tes at \$0.7 of or April.

Lard—750 tes at \$0.7 of or April.

Mess pork was active and stronger, with sales of 13,500 bris at \$14.05614.07% for March, \$14.30614.37% for April, and \$14.55814.00 for May. Also sales of 15 bris extra prime pork at \$10.00.

Lard was fairly active and furner, sales being reported of 5,500 tes at \$9.57% for May. Also sales of 15 bris extra prime pork at \$1.0.00.

Lard was fairly active and furner, sales being reported of 5,500 tes at \$9.57% for May. Partle and \$9.5686.75 for April, and \$9.5686.75 for for May. April sold early at \$1.27%, and closed at \$.20% for march, \$9.70 for march at \$1.24% for 1.25%, and closed at \$1.24% for 1.25%, and closed at \$1.24% for 1.25%, and closed at \$1.24% for 1.25% for May. The sales at \$1.24% for 1.25% for May. The sales at \$1.25% for May. The sales

Mess pork was quiet and firmer, closing at \$14.40 for pril, and \$14.60@14.62% for May. Sales 2,750 bris at Lard was quiet and stronger, closing at \$0.75 for pril, and \$0.85@0.92% for May. Sales 250 tes at \$9.75 ller April. Short ribs were firmer, sales being reported of 150,-10 bs at \$7.97% for May.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Al.COHOL—Was quiet at \$2.0062.12.
BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair order trade and a steady market. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 5,467c; medium hurl, red tipped, 44,65c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 56554c; red tipped with do, 46454c; red do, 36354c; green covers and inside, 4 do, sassec; uno dasses green covers and mage 4 dSc; red tipped do, 3@356c; inside brush, 3#4c; me-dium to choice stalk braid, 4@556c; inferior brush, 3e; crooked do, 2@4c. BUTTER—The depression noted for a number of days

BUTTER—The depression noted for a number of days past continues, and in all grades, with possibly the exception of choice to fancy, the tendency is still downward. Beceipts continue iarge for the time of year, and stocks of low and medium grades are undergoing an unpleasantly rapid accumulation. For choice to fancy factory, 28631c is still being realized, but only a smail percentage of the offerings is good enough to command over 23624c. We quote: Choice to fancy fellow, 28631c; medium to good, 18623c; inferior to common, 12616c; roll, 14618c.

BAGGING—A moderate business is in progress at unchanged prices. Trade promises to be fairly active a little further along in the season, and holders anticipate an advance in cotton seemless goods. We again quote as follows: Stark, 235c; Montanp, 22c; Pereless, 22c; Ontarlo, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 1856c; Amoskeag, 19c; buriap bags, 4 and 5 bn, 136415c; gunnies, single, 14615c; de, double, 246245c.

quote as follows: Stark, 2946: Montaup, 226; Pteerless, 226; Ontarlo, 226; Lewiston, 216; Otter Creek, 196: American, 1946; Amoskear, 196; buriap bags, 4 and 5 bn, 19415c; gunnies, aingle, 14615c; do, double, 2462446c.

CHEESE—Was ordered in small quantities at about previous prices, or at 19614c for good to best factory, and at 10612c for lower grades. Stocks, though light, are adequate.

COAL—Remains dull at unchanged prices. We quote: Lackawanna esg, \$7.50; dg nut and range, \$6.00; Bloosburg, \$7.00; cannel. \$7.00; Briar Hill, 50.00; Bri

while Lifty, owned; while losses, so the second more all the second important of the week and the second in the second important of the week and the second important of the week and the second in the seco

| Quoter | NENLOCK. | \$ 306 38 | Calf, No. 1 | \$1.0061.35 Line | \$ 306 38 | Calf, No. 2 | 75.61.00 Buffaio shaugh-veals, No. 2 | 50.6 20 ter sole (best). | \$ 309 36 | Veals, No. 2 | 50.6 75 Chicago do. 250 38 | Klp | 45.6 73 "B. A. sole. 200 31 Upper, No. 1 | 206 28 "B. A. G. D. 200 31 Upper, No. 2 | 206 28 "B. A. G. D. 206 31 Upper, No. 2 | 206 28 "B. A. G. D. 206 31 Upper, No. 2 | 206 28 "B. A. G. D. 206 30 Upper, No. 2 | 206 28 "Bole. 206 31 Upper, No. 2 | 206 28 "Bole. 206 37 | Calf Control Co

immediate wants. Turpentine was easy at the late decline. Lard, linseed, whale, and other oils were nominally steady. We now quote: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 1756 e180; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 225/e225/e; snow white, 245/6246; headlight, 175 deg. test, 275/625/e; extra lard oil, 900; No. 1, 78-890; No. 2, 636/67(e); ilnseed, raw, 686/67(e); boiled, 696/70(e) whale, winter-bleached, 800; sperm, \$2.15; nestafoot oil, strictly pure, \$1,056,110; do extra 886/90(e) do No. 1, 75-890e; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; miners oil, 65c; turpentine, 476/48(e; naphtha, deadorised, 63 grav., 186/19(e); West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 28c.
POULTRY AND GAME—Were in moderate request and steady. The offerings of poultry, especially dressed, were small. Wild ducks were duil and weak.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 636/e per B; do, live, \$2.5683, 25 per doz; turkeys, live, b; do, dressed, 106 lic; duck, direach, \$800; fo, live, \$2.5683, 25 per doz; turkeys, live, b; do, dressed, 106 lic; duck, direach, \$800; fo, live, \$2.5683, 20, light, \$4.500; fo, live, \$2.5683, 200; geese, live, \$5.00; light, \$4.500; fo, live, \$2.5683, 200; geese, live, \$5.000; for doze the supplication of the suppli

lic; ducks, dressed, 86:10c; do, live, 82.50gs.00; geese, live, 85.0mllard ducks, \$1.25 per dor; small ducks, 75c per doz.

POTATOES—The receipts were again liberal and the market weak for car lots, except peachblows. The retail demand is light, and dealers are generally well supplied. We quote: Peachblows, \$1.00s.1.0. car lots; 80:EDS—Timothy was form and lots of the prime sold at \$1.724661.75, and common to good at \$1.50s.1.70. Choice was quoted at \$1.80. Clover was dull and 256855 lower. A few small orders were filled at the decline, but the demand is small, and holders generally seem anxious to realize. Sales were made at \$8.000\$£.05, the outside for prime, and mammoth sold at \$8.715. Flag was quiet at \$1.50s.1.60.

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady. Fine sait, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.70; d

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady. Fine sait, \$1.40; ordinary cosses, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$1.50; dairy, ber sack, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.50; dairy, ber sack, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$1.70; dairy, \$1.7

#### LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,300 head. For the opening day of the week there was a more than ordinarily full attendance of buyers, and, although trade lacked the "snao" that characterized it on the closing days of last week. a good many cattle were worked off, fully three-fourths of the supply changing owners. In values but little change was apparent. Buyers generally named lower prices, and in

changing owners. In values but little change was apparent. Buyers generally named lower prices, and in some instances the reduced blus were accepted, but most of the transfers were effected at substantially the closing quotations of last week. Sales were noted at \$2.8545.70.—the bulk at \$4.0085.00 for shipping steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,400 hs; at \$3.25683.80 for stockers; and at \$3.1568.75 for butchers' stuff. The market closed quiet and easy.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,400 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,400 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,400 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 hs. ted um Grades Seers in fair fiesh, weigh final, 100 to 1,200 min. In fair fiesh, weigh final, 1,000 to 1,200 min. In fair fiesh, weighing soo to 1,100 bs. tock Cattle Common cattle, weighing soo to 1,100 bs. tock Cattle Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 bs. ferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stars, bulls, and scalaway steers.

| 100 bs (natives).
Ar.	CATTLE SALES.	
Ar.	Price. No.	
1,502	\$5.70	24.
1,502	5.65	21.
1,305	5.00	16.
1,859	5.35	17.
1,409	5.30	19.

to extra heavy shipping bogs. Skippers sold at \$4.256 
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SHEEP—Were in fair demand, and were steady at \$3.25\(\delta\), 50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice. Extra grades quoted at \$5.75\(\theta\), 00.00. \$3.256.5.50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice. Extra grades quoted at \$5.7566.60.

NEW YORK. Feb. 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 3.500 head. making 8.480 for the week, against 8.500 last week; quality fair; a number of Colorado strictly prime; demand moderate; market dull and irregular; downward tendency; ordinary to extra native steers. \$5(61156.c) with a few selections at 115/61256: 8 premium Kentucky steers. 2,100 lbs. at 125/c; medium to good steers, 1,150 to 1,350 lbs. generally 95/6405/c; about 700 fast cattle taken for the English market.

SHERF—Receipts. 8,300 head. making 24,100 for the week, against 16,800 last week; prices fell off 4g on all grades except extra and fancy; sales slow at 56/65/c for ordinary to prime; 3 Colorado fancy sheep. 75/666.c; car-load choice sheep and lambs mixed. 7c.

SWINE—Receipts. 8,440 head, making 20,250 for the week, against 19,260 last week; none sold alive; market dull; good live hogs could not be sold for more than 86.00.

than \$6.00.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
Feb. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts. 1,337; total for the week, 4,573; market quiet; prices on all grades a shade to lee off last week's quieting receipts as a shade to lee off last week's quotations, with a downward tendency. Sales of 40 options of the chipping at \$5.1065.50; fair to good butchers. Sales of the pring at \$5.1065.50; fair to good butchers. Sales of the pring at \$5.1065.50; fair to good butchers. Sales of the pring at \$5.0065.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.1065.10; for the week. 10,644; market duil and slow; only 15 cars sold; prices full lige off last week's quotations; pens nearly full of unsold stock; quotatic, fair to good abeep, \$4.60 e85.25; choice, \$6.0068.25; extra, 12i to 132 28.86.00 e86.625. full of unsold stock; quotable, fair to good sheep, \$4.60 cm. 25. choice, \$6.0068.25; extra, 121 to 132 ha, \$8.50 cm. 25. choice, \$6.0068.25; extra, 121 to 132 ha, \$8.50 cm. 25. choice, \$6.0068.25; extra, 121 to 132 ha, \$8.50 cm. 25. choice, \$6.006 cm. 25. choice heavy at \$5.5068.25; 1 car choice heavy at \$5.5068.25; 1 car choice yorkers, 185 ha, \$6.5 cm. 25 cm. 25. cm. 25 cm. 5.75; packing, \$5.15@5.30; butchers to Philadelphies, 50.05, ex. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES, Special Dispaich to The Tribuna. ol., Feb. 28-11:30 a. m.—Flous—No. 1, 22

PROVISIONS-PORK. 60s. Lard, 50s 8d.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26-2:30 p.m.-Lard, 50s, Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26-Latest.-Cottox-Steady at 6%66 11-16d; sales, 12.000 bales; speculation and export, 2.000; American, 9,000.

BREADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 10s 8d@10s 10d; do club, 10s 10d@113 3d; No. 24o No. 1 red West-market 1 at 142 10s 3d; do club, 10s 10d; ils. Flour-market 1 at 142 10s 3d; do club, 10s 10d; ils. Flour-market 1 at 142 10s 3d; do club, 10s 10d; ils. Flour-market 1 at 142 10s 3d; do club, 10s 10d; ils. Flour-market 1 at 142 10s 3d; do club, 10s 10d; ils. Flour-market 1 at 142 10s 3d; do club, 10s 10d; ils. Flour-market 1 at 142 10s; and 1 at 142 10s; an

10d; do club, 10s 10d@11s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 11d@10s 9d; do club, 10s 8d@11s. Flour-Western canal, 24@25s. Corn-Western mixed, 25s 6d@25s 9d; new do, 24s 5d@25s 3d. Oats-American, 36@36 d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas-Canadian, 36s 6d. CLOVES-SEED-American, 75@90s.
PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 66s; prime mess beef, 79s. 1Lard-American, 40s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 35s 6d; short clear, 46s 10%d. Cheese, 74s.

short clear, 48s 104d. Cheese, 74s.
Tallow-41s.
Patroleum-Spiris, 10s; refined, 14g15s.
Linared Oil.—27s627s 3d.
Resix—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.
Spirits Turrenting—28g25s 6d.
Londox, Feb. 2s.—Tallow-43g43s 3d.
Patroleum—Heined, 11s 3d611s 6d.
Spirits Turrenting—25s 6d626s.
Antwerf, Feb. 28.—Patroleum—3347. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—GRAIX—Wheat quiet; about steady; limited export and milling demand; No. 2 Chicago nominal at \$1.41; No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.486.

1.47; sales for export of 11,000 bu ungraded Chicago at \$1.3146 in store, or \$1.38 afont; for milling, \$0,000 bu straight No. 3 Chicago, \$1.36. iBye quiet and steady, at \$1.684c for Western. Light trade in corn, both for export and home use; new, \$465c per bu lower; old, quiet, without material change in price; sales of 73,000 bu ungraded Western mixed at \$754655c; No. 3.5746368c, closing at the latter price; ateamer mixed, \$3856c, closing at 585c; old Western mixed, 61c afoat.

Ocran Fraights—Berth room dull, irregular, and nominal; chariers in getter request and unchanged; engagements to Liverpool by steam 800 bu corn at 414d per 60 lbs.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth room dull, irregular, and nominal; charters in detter request and unchanged; engagements to Liverpool by steam 800 bu corn at 415/40 per 60 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork again lower; light business; sales of 280 bris new mess on spot part at \$15.75; 50 bris rumps at \$15.50; 100 bris city prime mess on private terms; 500 bris new mess for May at \$15.50; second call for April \$15.50 asked; for May \$15.40 bid, \$15.60 asked. Cut mests quiet; middies lower; Western long clear, \$34c. Lard opened lower; afterwards reacted and advanced a trifle; closed steady; moderate trade in spot lots; fair speculative business; sales of 541 tes prime steam on snot at \$10.1001, 125/c; 155 tes off grade at \$0.7009.875/c; 4.000 tes prime steam for March at \$10.000 lbs; fair speculative business; sales of 541 tes prime steam on snot at \$10.100.125/c; 155 tes off grade at \$0.7009.875/c; 4.000 tes prime steam for March at \$10.000 lbs; fair speculative business; sales of 541 tes prime steam on snot at \$10.100.125/c; 155 tes off grade at \$0.700.000 lbs; fair speculative business; sales of 541 tes prime steam for March at \$10.000 lbs; at \$10.000 lbs

WHISKY—MARKE GIB; 1.1788.1.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26, FLOUR—Steady: in good demand for low and medium grades; Western superfine, \$5, 25 5.5.85; extra. \$6.0036.75: family, \$7.0007.50 GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 red Western \$1.57; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.42; Pennsylvania rel \$1.5961.00. Corn—Western Mixed weak; 55360. Ga quiet but steady; white Western, 38600. Rye fair ulet but steady; white Western, 38640c. ctive; 70672c. CLOVER-SEED—In good demand at 15616c. HAY—Dull and beavy; Maryland and Penyline, \$15.00617.00.

inal. СОРРИЕ—Quiet, but steady: Rio cargoea, 174(620)(c; jobbing, 17-5(622)c. WHISKY—Quiet; 81.10)(61.11. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 112,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 31,000 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Flour—Dull and unset-

NEW ORLEAMS, Feb. 26.—FLOUR—Dull and unsettled.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; 53@54c. Osts—Demand fair and market firm: Galena 50@51c.

Conn. Mall.—Market dull: \$2.75.

Land quiet tierce, sin scalena 50@51c.

Land quiet tierce, sin scalena 1.00c; \$14.00@18.00.

Froversions—Fork prime to choice, \$14.00@18.00.

Land quiet tierce, \$10.00c; \$10.00c; \$16.25.

Whisky—Quiet but steady; \$1.000c; \$1.00.

GROORRIES—Coffee quiet but steady. Sugar—Demand fair; market firm; prices unchanged; Molasses—Demand active; common, 30@30%c; centrifugal, 25@35c; prime to choice, 46@50c. Rice quiet but steady.

Bran—Scarce and firm; \$1.00.

Sr. LOUIS. Feb. 26.—COFYON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. No. 2 red fall, \$1.44

@1.44% bid cash; \$1.46% aren; No. 2 red fall, \$1.44

@1.44% bid cash; \$1.46% aren; No. 2 red fall, \$1.44

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Reliers apart; no transactions in round lots. Bason dull and lower; this color: 96.96; 94.9696c. Lard easier; 90.55 bid.

CINCINNATI, Peb. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; 11%c.
FLOUR—Steady; in Tair demand; family, \$6.85.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red, \$1.45631.35. Corn dull; 64.66. Oats in demand; 376.43c. Rya dull and unchanged; 78.950c. Barley, fair demand for fail; 60. Phortisons—Pork dull and lower; \$15.25615.50.
Lard dull, weak, and lower; steam, \$0.600.025; kettle, \$10.50211.00. Bulk means fair beautiet; bettle, \$10.50211.00. Bulk means fair beautiet; bettle, \$10.50211.00. Bulk means fair beautiet; by color apart; \$96.000; short riba & spot shower; ahouiders, \$560.55(c; short riba & spot shower; ahouiders, \$560.55(c; short riba & spot shower; ahouiders, \$560.55(c; short riba & spot shower; April; \$96.000; red; \$1.600; short clear, \$96.600; Ragon dull and drooping; \$96.000; short riba & spot shower; ahouiders, \$96.000; child and drooping; \$96.000; short riba & spot clear, \$96.600; Ragon dull and dumlang; \$1.500; short riba & spot shower; ahouiders, \$1.500; shower; ahouiders, \$1.500; shower; ahouiders, \$1.500; shower; ahouiders, \$1.500; shower; \$1.500; shower;

18,000 bu; oata, 800.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—PETROLEUM—Market active; crude, 1246913c; refined, 15c.

FLOUR—Market duli; extra, 85, 2646, 25; Minnesota family, 87, 2867, 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, 87,006

7,50; high grades, 88,00310, 25.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red, 81,55; amber, 81,58

Gl. 40. Rey—Canadian, 80c free on board. Corn—Less active; yellow, 56; white, 5968685c; steamer, 54369

Sc. Oats slow; white, 40841c; mixed, 286338c, Wattaky—Western, 81, 10.

REGGETS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; sorn, 36,000 bu, Shiphensylvania.

Milwauker.

Milwauker.

Milwauker.

MILWAURER. Feb. 20. Floure—Quiet and weak.
GRAIN—Wheat steady: opened and declined %c.
GRAIN—Wheat steady: opened and declined %c.
Sl. 32; March. 81. 50%, April, 81. 32%, No. 2, 81. 21%,
Oorn quiet: No. 2, 31%, April, 81. 32%, No. 3, 81. 21%,
lower: No. 2, 31%, R. 30%, April, 81. 32%, No. 3, 81. 21%,
lower: No. 2, 31%, R. 30%, April, 81. 32%, No. 3, 81. 21%,
lower: No. 2, 31%, R. 30%, April, 81. 32%, No. 3, 81. 21%,
lower: No. 2, 31%, R. 30%, No. 30

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 28.—COTTON—In fair demand sales, 2,700 bales; good dedinary, 10%010%c; low midding, 11%111%c; midding, 11%611%c; good midding, 12%611%c; good midding, 13%611%c; good midding, 13c; receipts, net, 8,913 bales; gross, 9,704; export to Liverpool, 5,258; stock, 303,301.

GALVESTON. Feb. 28.—COTTON—Iregular; midding, 11%c; net receipts, 903 bales; gross receipts, 945; sales, 150; coastwise, 68; to Great Britain, 737.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. Business was light with package houses. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and firm at current quotations. Prints were quiet. Garners and harmony prints were reduced Mc. Dress goods were in steady request. Men's wear of woolens were quiet. Foreign goods were rather more active. PETRÓLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Peb. 26. - Market quiet; white, 110 test, 15c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.—SPIRITS TURPEFFINE—Quiet

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TR CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Omess. 82 Clark-st. (Sherman Hama) and at the degrees. aPacific Fast Lina. (10:304 m. 10:304 m. 20:304 m. 20:30

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty as
Ticket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner
doubth, Grand Pacific hotel, and as Painer Hos Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 5:00a m. 7:00a m. 8:30a m. 7:05a m. 8:30a m. 7:55a m Will Have to Acc

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

Leave. Arrive Milwankee Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Day Express.

Wisconsin Iowa, and Minnesota Thro
Sota Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Nich Express.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAN foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sector ficket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILEDS
Depota, foot of Lake-st., Indians-st., and Sixteen st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices of Clark-st., and at depote. Mail and Express, Ottawa and 7:25a m. 7:45p m. Streator Street of the street †10:00 p. m. \* 6:55 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Leave. | Arrive. \* 8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. 3 5:15 p. m. † 7:00 a. m. †10:20 p. m. † 9:00 a. m. Sunday excepted. Daily. Saturday

BALTIMORE & ORIO RAILEDAN rains leave from Exposition Building foot of Mo-roc-st. Ticket-offices: SG Clark-st., Falmer Ross Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leare. | Arrive.

8:50 a. m. | 6:30 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAFLECT Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta, Trans-office 56 Clark-st., Sherman Bouse.

Leave. | Arrive. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & SE LOUIS BAIL Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Mis.

KANKAKEE LINE.

ESPANOLA CIGARS. The subscribers have made arrangements for the ex-clusive saie of the cigars of this well-knows and de-rated brand, manufactured in Key West, and have he attention of the public to the full assortants of the ne usual styles they are now prepared to ofter. Inducenced by the high dustics on imported Cigars to ropprict or of the Espanola factory at Havana has analy

Branch in Lay west, and is using there the same class of Vuelto Abalo to bacco as in the Havans factory, the pure quality and aromatic favor of which have given this branch is present high credit among consumers. The price are saterially less than for those from Havana, and a comparison will show that they are in every factor thay equal. They are offered in connection with our smallest of Havana Cigars.

PARK & TILFORD,

217 and 919 Broadway, New York.

917 and 919 Broadway, New York ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, 130 and 132 Chambers-st., New York ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

We shall sell at public auction, on Thursday, Yach
1, 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises on Filmer
st. near Campbell-av., all the right, title, and interthat the Fitchburg Scythe and Tool Co., a bashray
corporation of Fitchburg, Mass., had, on the aldays
fland, on which there is a new brick dwelling to
of land, on which there is a new brick dwelling to
wit: Lot thirty-seven (37). In Block two (b)
W. Rawson's Subdivision of the east half of the subcast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section theteen (13). In Township thirty-nine (20), north of
thirteen (13) cast, in the city of Chicago, and Sister
in the control of \$1,700, and interest since Sept. 15, 1878.

Askes due thereon. Terms—Cash above incumbranes.
Further particulars may be had on application in
Reca, Petrce & Co., 50 Dearborn—8.

D. H. MERRIAM.

Audiness.

BUSINESS CARDS. D. H. DONOVAN, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

G6 Washington-st., second floor.
Prompt attention to calls by telegraph from diy and muburban towns. Open day and night. A STHMA AND

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Les Man hood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretic a excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dd. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, One

FAIRBANKS" SCALES GEN. M'ART

His Bondsmen Will on to Pay U

Frank W. Palmer Non Confirmed as Post

What Gen. McArthur Regarding His Defi

If He Had Only Had a More---Plans for the Another Item of \$4,000

How He Came to Be Interest County Court-Ho

The news of the defalcation thur, published in yesterday's to excite that degree of internected with such developmen was a reason for this. It has been for some time that Geo. Me that condition which is aptly term "hard up," and not a fe forward to the crash which mu or later. When at last it General's friends, who stook it very much as course. The general feelin defalcation was that of charity it Postmaster rather than indiscrit sympathy with the offender proper amount of righteous in offense. Hence people passed the street without perhaps e talk over the news, or, if they tion it, their talk was of the kit puts the blame where it justile. talk over the news, or, it they tion it, their talk was of the k it puts the blame where it justly of that uncharitable character good in anybody, even though ties be overshadowed for the ti

gravity of the wrong-doing.
What was learned yesterday
terest in the matter will be foun DISPATCH FROM POSTMASTER-G asking for particulars of the notifying him to take charge Post-Office until further insignen. With this key-note from Mr. Stuart proceed at once, with of Assistant Postmaster Squiers tailed examination of the account There was no change in its wor mechanism moving on in troovers without manifesting and mechanism moving on in igrooves without manifesting any cations of the astounding devel last forty-eight hours. The went, the clerks behind their wiletters and answered the usu questions without any less formerly, and no one ignoral would have any reason to support of the Post-Office. Post-Office.

To the telegram of the Post Mr. Stuart replied promptly, amount of the defalcation was, a be ascertained, about \$39,000, a cheering information, which imparted to the readers of Thus the bondsmen were capable of amount involved.

Mr. Struct part proceeded to the capability of the capab the bondsmen were capable of amount involved.

Mr. Stuart next proceeded to a bondsmen, and, at his invitation, THOSE GENTLEMEN HELD A Off the Special Agent's office some definite course of action is Mr. Stuart explained to them the necessary for them to be represented by the second of the bondsmen for the time they were by no means eager honor. Some grambling was these overreached gentlemen, rally not feeling at all flattered recognition of their financial stat of the Special Agent. They even the second of the special Agent.

of the Special Agent. Aney or feel offended at the reliance various of the postalisation of the postalisation of the the control of the the state of the bondsmen were at the Department. After some at decided to appoint Assistant-Possatheir representative in the funds, and notified him to that Several of the bondsmen, in teconversation, broached the three on the construction of a preferred credit. The stainty be enough to cover the ering that Government stood is position of a preferred credit. PROMPTLY SQUEICHED Thowever, by saying that Governing to do with McArthur's out made no difference whether bankruptcy or not. Gove took the stand in these soon as an official was proved a defaulter, two would instantly become liable. No waiting for the long precess settle the estate of the bankr. The bondsmen must look after meanwhile paying over the full defalcation. Mr. Stuart's anno effect was disheartening to the looked graver than ever when However, there seemed to be not they were compelled to cond with various ejaculatory expare commonly used by men when One of the first items of inter in the overhauling of the according was the discovery of a lawich it appeared that Gen. Mostited \$4,100 of the postal fun the personally by the Postmaster. In interesting addition to the pamount of the embezzlement. In his statement to his attorner entire sum as \$34,834.04. The post added to this made Aside from this item, the insumitation of the the deposit has ponsible, since the deposit has ponsibl

at this item and refuse to include liabilities. At least such seeming among them yesterday.

In addition to the \$33,924 gi indebtedriess, there is still \$500 to be charged up McArthur. This represent of bis salary paid due, and added to the amon makes the sum total of \$39, item in reality should not be not the whole of it, as it has a will undoubtedly be allowed in ment of accounts. The Spee ever, in calculating the deficit, take cognizance of anything whon the future, and must cour amount as a part of the deficit is not considered due until the Shortly efter noon Mr. Stuar and dispatch from the Postma structing him to hold the bon ble, and saying that a new Post immediately appointed.

ble, and saying that a new Post immediately appointed.

In an interview with one of bondsmen, Sunday evening, he have been informed that the Post-Office money deposited 'National Bank, and its manasto sectire some of the General edness." In looking over the debtedness of the defaulting be found among the other is "Due the Home National Bankedge of bank stock"; "due tional Bank, \$4,000, unsecure get at the bottom of the TRANSACTIONS BRIWMENS THE TRANSACTIONS BRIWMENS THE TRANSACTIONS BRIWMENS THE TRANSACTIONS BRIWMENS THE STANDARD THE EX-POSTMA THE UNITED THE STANDARD THE EX-POSTMA THE BOND THE BANK belonging to the Post-Office accountant.

"How much money has the Bank belonging to the Post-Office accountant."

AD TIME TABLE

DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

& OHIO RAILROAD. e: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, pot (Exposition Building) Leave. Arrive. ND & PACIFIC BAILROAD Leave. | Arrive.

NATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL-8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 4 7:30 a. m. Depart. | Arrive.

day).. 9:15 a. m. 8:50 p. m 8:00 p. m. 7:45 a. m LINE & KOKOMO LINE. | Depart. | Arrive. GARS. LA CIGARS. made arrangements for the ex-m of this well-known and cele-tured in Key West, and invite blic to the rull assortment of all now prepared to offer, duties on imported Cigars, the bia factory at Havana has estab-

in Key West, same class of Vuelto Abajo to a factory, the pure quality and shave given this brand its pre-consumers. The prices are ma-se from Havana, and a compar-ey are in every respect fully in connection with our usual TILFORD, nd 919 Broadway, New York. RALL & CONDIT, 32 Chambers at., New York. EE'S SALE.

EE'S SALE. uction, on Thursday, March., on the premises on Fillmorei the right, title, and interest
the and Tool Co., a bankrupt
the and Tool Co. to bankrupt
Mass., had, on the 3d day of
the following described track
a new brick dwelling home
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city of Chicago, and State of
the made subject to a mortager
dince Sopt. 15, 1876, and all
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ay be had on application to
stroom-st.

88 CARDS. NOVAN ISHING TAKER, s by telegraph from city and ay and night. DICAL.

MON FREE. minal Weakness, Lost Man-ught on by indiscretion of the ingredients.

LES. AIRBARKS'

CALES OF ALL KINDS. AWKS. MORSE & GO. 118 Lake St., Chicago.

His Bondsmen Will Be Called on to Pay Up.

Prank W. Palmer Nominated and Confirmed as Postmaster.

What Gen. McArthur Has to Say Regarding His Deficiency. If He Had Only Had a Month or So

Another Item of \$4,000 for Which He Will Have to Account.

More---Plans for the Future.

How He Came to Be Interested in the Cook County Court-House.

The news of the defalcation of Gen. McArthur, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, failed to excite that degree of interest usually connected with such developments. And there was a reason for this. It has been an open se cret for some time that Gen. McArthur was in that condition which is aptly described by the term "hard up," and not a few were looking lowerd to the crash which must come, sooner or later. When at last it did come, the General's friends, who are numerous, took it very much as a matter of course. The general feeling over the defalcation was that of charity for the bankrupt master rather than indiscriminate blame, of athy with the offender coupled with a offense. Hence people passed one another on the street without perhaps even stopping to talk over the news, or, if they did stop to men-tion it, their talk was of the kind which, while s puts the blame where it justly belongs, is not of that uncharitable character which can see no good in anybody, even though the good quali-ties be overshadowed for the time being by the gravity of the wrong-doing.
What was learned yesterday of additional interest in the matter will be found fully detailed

Eearly yesterday morning Special Agent J. E. Stuart received a

DISPATCH FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL TYNER uking for particulars of the defalcation, and notifying him to take charge of the Chicago Post-Office until further instructions were given. With this key-note from the department Mr. Stuart proceed at once, with the assistance of Assistant Postmaster Squiers, to make a de-tailed examination of the accounts of the office. There was no change in its workings, the vast mechanism moving on in its accustomed grooves without manifesting any outward indi-cations of the astounding developments of the last forty-eight hours. The mails came and went, the clerks behind their windows assorted letters and answered the usual multitude of questions without any less glibness than formerly, and no one ignorant of the facts would have any reason to suppose that anything extraordinary had happened to the Chicago Post-Office.

Post-Office.
To the telegram of the Postmaster-General Mr. Stuart replied promptly, stating that the amount of the defalcation was, as near as could be ascertained, about \$39,000, and added the cheering information, which had already been imparted to the readers of The Tribuys, that the bondsmen were capable of sustaining the the bondsmen were capable of sustaining the amount involved.

Mr. Stuart next proceeded to visit each of the bondsmen, and, at his invitation,

Mr. Stuart next proceeded to visit each of the bondsmen, and, at his invitation, THOSE GENTLEMEN HELD A CONSULTATION in the Special Agent's office to decide upon some definite course of action in the premises. Mr. Stuart explained to them that it would be necessary for them to be represented by some competent person during the examination of the books, in order to satisfy themselves on all the points. He furthermore declined to accept any responsibility for the running of the finances, until a settlement was made or a successor to McArthur was appointed. This virtually placed the office in the hands of the bondsmen for the time being, although they were by no means eager to accept the honor. Some grumbling was indulged in by these overreached gentlemen, they very naturally not feeling at all flattered by the prompt recognition of their financial stability on the part of the Special Agent. They even professed to feel offended at the reliance which John McArthur had placed upon them, as evidenced by

rally not feeling at all mattered by the prompt recognition of their financial stability on the part of the Special Agent. They even professed to feel offended at the reliance which John McArthur had placed upon them, as evidenced by his appropriation of the postal-funds under the belief that the bondsmen were able to reimburse the Department. After some general talk, they decided to appoint Assistant-Postmaster Squiers as their representative in the counting of the funds, and notified him to that effect.

Several of the bondsmen, in the course of the conversation, broached the theory that they need not necessarily be called upon to satisfy their brinds, since McArthur's assets would certainly be enough to cover the deficit, considering that Government stood in the recognized position of a preferred creditor. Mr. Stuart's PROMPTLY SQUELCHEN THAT IDEA, however, by saying that Government had nothing to do with McArthur's outside affairs; it made no difference whether he went into bankruptcy or not. Government always took the stand in these cases that, so soon as an official was declared and proved a defaulter, the bondsmen would instantly become liable. There would be no waiting for the long processes of the law to estile the estate of the bankrupt Postumaster. The bondsmen must look after that themselves, meanwhile paying over the full amount of the defalcation. Mr. Stuart's announcement to this effect was disheartening to the bondsmen, who looked graver than ever when it was delivered. However, there seemed to be no help for it, and they were compelled to content themselves with various ejaculatory expressions, such as an ecommonly used by men when they are mad. One of the first items of interest that occurred a the overhauling of the accounts of the Post-Office was the discovery of a little entry, from which it appeared that Gen. McArthur, it his statement to his attorney, had placed the cutire sum at \$34,824,04. The Home National deposit added to this made the sum \$38,924, Aide from this item, the investigato

men are called upon to settle up they will stick at this item and refuse to include it among their liabilities. At least such seemed to be the feeling among them yesterday.

In addition to the \$38,924 given so far as the indebtedness, there is still another item of \$50 to be charged up against Gen. McArthur. This represents a portion of his salary paid and not due, and added to the amount above given, makes the sum total of \$39,424. The latter fiem in reality should not be counted, at least not the whole of it, as it has been earned, and will undoubtedly be allowed in the final settlement of accounts. The Special Agent, however, in calculating the deficit, cannot of course take cognizance of anything which is contingent on the future, and must count in the whole amount as a part of the deficit, since the salary is not considered due until the actual pay-day. Shortly after noon Mr. Stuart received a second dispatch from the Postmaster General, instructing him to hold the bondsmen responsible, and saying that a new Postmaster would be immediately appointed.

In an interview with one of Gen. McArthur's bondsmen, Sunday evening, he remarked: "I have been informed that there are \$4,000 of Post-Office noney deposited with the Home National Bank, and its managers hold on to it to secure some of the General's private indebtedness of the defaulting Postmaster, will be found among the other items these two, "One the Home National Bank, \$4,000, unsecured." In order to at the bottom of the Tanasactions extrement the Home National Bank, \$4,000, unsecured." In order to at the bottom of the Tanasactions extrement the Home National Bank, second the Post-Office accountant.

How much money has the Home National Bank belonging to the Post-Office?"

The books in my charge show that there is

\*\*4,144.08."

"You are sure of that?"

"You are sure of that?"

"Why, certainly; the books show it, and in making up the accounts of the General he was credited with that sum."

"In whose name is it deposited?"

"John McArthut, Postmaster."

"John McArthut, Postmaster."

"I have been informed by one of the bondsmen that the bank has refused to pay over this money because the General is indebted to the institution. Is there any truth in the story?"

"I have never heard of it. We have not drawn any checks on the bank for a long time. The bank is responsible, according to our books, for \$4,144.08."

The reporter chartered a horse-car with a

The tank is responsible, according to our books, for \$4,144.08."

The reporter chartered a horse-car with a punched ticket and proceeded to the Home National Bank, on the corner of Halsted and Washington streets.

Said the newsgatherer to

GEORGE W. FULLER, THE CASHIER,
"I understand you have on deposit here some \$4,000 of the Post-Office money which you refuse to turn over because Gen. McArthur is indebted to you to about that amount."

"I saw such a statement in this morning's TRIBUNE. It is not so. The Home National Bank has no claim against Mr. McArthur."

"Then he doesnot owe you anything?"

"Not a cent."

"How much money is there on deposit with yon?"

"How much money is there on deposit with yon?"

"Come here and I will show you."

Mr. Fuller led the way to the bookkeeper's desk, and turning over the pages of a ponderous ledger stopped when the account of "John McArthur, Postmaster," was reached, "There is all that the bank owes the Post-Office," pointing to the figures "\$44.08."

"How do you make that out! At the Post-Office it is claimed that you owe \$4,144.08."

"Look here, this explains," and he turned over the page. "On March 10, 1875, the Post-Office account was balanced, and we then owed \$2,904.91. That amount was subsequently checked down to \$44.08, and that balance has been standing there since last April."

"In his schedule presented to the Bankrupt Court he says that he is indebted to your bank in \$500, secured by a pledge of bank stock, and \$4,000 unsecured. What does that mean!"

"Gen. McArthur was at one time a stock-holder in the bank to the extent of \$5,000. He wanted to borrow \$4,000, offering his stock as collateral. The National Bank act prohibits the loaning of money on stock of the bank, and so we could not let him have it. He borrowed \$4,000 from the Home Savings Bank, and deposited his stock in the Home National as security. This note he gradually paid off. Here, Mr. Blake, please show the reporter the McArthur note."

Mr. Blake, the Cashier of the Home Savings Bank, drew a note-case from a drawer and picked out a demand-note from Gen. McArthur to the Home Savings Bank for \$1,500. It was dated April —, 1876. On the back was an indorsement that \$1,000 had been paid in May, 1876, leaving \$500 still unpaid,
"The fact is," said Mr. Fuller, "when the \$1,000 were paid the money was raised by the sale of ten shares of the Home National, for which the General keep a private account with the Home National?"

"Have you the vouchers for all the money checked out by him as Postmaster?"

"Have you the vouchers for all the money checked out by him as Postmaster?"

"Have his official account was balanced, the vouchers up to March 10, 1875, were retur

related to Messrs. Squiers and Brady what he learned at the bank. Mr. Brady then produced A BANK PASS-BOOK.

"John McArthur, Postmaster, in account with the Home National Bank." The figures therein agreed exactly with those given by Mr. Fuller.

"How did you come by that book?"

"We never saw it in this office until Saturday. It was in the General's possession."

"How do you account for the discrepancy between your books and this bank-book?"

"I presume the General checked out the amount, and never reported it to the Post-Office. When the vouchers were returned to him with the pass-book, he only turned over to this office those which had relation to Post-Office business. I can account for the discrepancy in no other way."

At this moment Special-Agent Stuart stepped up and said:

"That's so. I saw the General to-day at his lawyer's office, and asked him about it. He acknowledged to me that he had checked out \$4,100 as Postmaster, and sank it in the fronbusiness."

\$4,100 as Postmaster, and sank it in the ironbusiness."

"Did he say when he first commenced this
illegitimate use of the Government money?"

"He ascribed all his troubles to the failure of
the Cook County National Bank. When that
bursted, it locked up some \$40,000 of the Government money. The General was then obliged to
draw on his private business to carry on the
Post-Office machinery, to meet the drafts
for the payment of mail-contractors and
other employes and expenses. This crippled his
iron business, and in in order to keep it going he
drew on the Post-Office. He checked out all
that he had advanced to keep the Post-Office
running, but, unfortunately for him, he did not
stop there; he kept on checking and did not stop
until he had to."

"How are his accounts with
THE SUB-TREASURY?"

wrong-doing. The iron-works have been a dead weight on me ever since the panic. It is considered them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have corried them a few months longer I would have come out all right. I have got a many a partner in the works?"

"You have been disappointed in not securing a partner in the works?"

"You sooke of having obtained some repeated to get to join me in carrying them on, but they all failed me. They were all afraid to invest in the present operations on the last of January. I laid in a large stock of iron. You are familiar with the history of the contract. The Kounty Board tried to issue bonds for \$1,000,000, but were restrained, and the case has gone to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile here an I with all my iron stock on hand, and not able to do a stroke of work on the job."

"That was certainly unfortunate."

"Then there was the Peoris Court-House for I had just got fairly started or that, and have only lookay received three letters from parties in Indiana and Michigan asking me to bid on work. Why," continued Gen McArthur, growing enthusisatic as he reflected on the possibilities that had been almost within his grapp, "if I could have held out just a little longer, I know that I would have evened up."

"Will the foundry continue to be operated, or will the Assignee close it up permanently?"

"I loan't know what steps will be taken. I learn Mr. Charles E. Ray has been appointed Assignee, and I sam willing—yes, anxious—to help him all I can in unraweling the tangled the possibilities that by the support of the possibilities that you can mean the possibilities that you can be presented, we can be presented, we can be presented, we can be presented to the possibilities that yo

bursted, it locked up some \$40,000 of the Government money. The General was then obliged to draw on his private business to carry on the Post-Office machinery, to meet the drafts for the payment of mall-contractors and other employes and expenses. This crippled his iron business, and in in order to keep it going he drew on the Post-Office. He checked out all that he had advanced to keep the Post-Office running, but, unfortunately for him, he did not stop there; he kept on checking and did not stop until he had to."

"How are his accounts with The Sub-transury?"

The Sub-transury?"

The sub-transury?"

The helf of the control is an a honor to those who control it, and a blessing to those who, by evil-doing, are brought under its restraints. There is a far-reaching significance in this work splich inspires the hop control it, and a blessing to those who, by evil-doing, are brought under its restraints. There is a far-reaching significance in this work splick in the twist on hand. There were four or five large contracts on hand. Estivate on the value of the castings and other work on hand. There were four or five large contracts on hand beside the Cook County Court-House, but, for most of these, the bulk of the material had been shipped. A large part of the iron stair-work for the Wisconsin Institution for the Bilno, at Janesville, Wis., is already in place, but that designed for the upper stories of the building, as well as some column, porticoes, and raillings, is not yet fully completed. A few of the castings for the some columns, porticoes, and raillings, is not yet fully completed. A few of the castings for the some columns, porticoes, and raillings, is not yet fully completed. A few of the castings for the significance in this work a placing reproduction on the surface of the country may be brought under its restraints. There is a far-reaching significance in this work a placing reproduction on the significance in this work and the country on head of the casting significance in this work a place, in the coll There is to-day according to the books a balance of \$30,066.52 to the credit of the office in the Sub-Treasury."

"The reporter subsequently inquired at the Sub-Treasury and found that the amount reported was correct. Until orders are received from Washington, Treasurer Bangs will not pay any checks drawn on him by the Chicago Post-Office.

West Monroe street near Ashland avenue is one of the prettiest localities in the city. Stepping off from the architecturally jagged highway of Madison street, with its constant and noisy parade of vehicles, the quiet and elegant, and the substitute of the castings for the Adams Countyand Peoria County Court-Houses are still on hand. All the work for the Lincoln, Nebraska, Post-Office building has been shipped, as also that for the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco. In the two latter cases a good deal of the ironwork is not yet in place, and has not been paid for. In every instance a certain percentage, generally 15 per cent, is retained until the completion of the work in all these cases in order to secure the full payment.

Mr. Ford supposed that the Assignee would probably be authorized to complete the work in all these cases in order to secure the full payment.

The work for the Chicago building has not been touched upon, nor have even the patterns been made. It was proposed to begin work on the latter during last week, but it had become apparent by that time that the crash was inevitable, and so nothing was done. He was entirely unable to give any estimate whatever as to the value of the castings and other material in the works. An inventory will have to be made before this can be arrived at with any degree of certainty, and the question of completing the jobs on hand will enter largely into the calculations as to value of material. The work designed for the different buildings is only adapted to them, and if the contracts are not carried out the stuff will only be worth what it will bring for old iron.

The reporter asked Mr. Ford what light he could throw on

TRAT MYSTERIOUS TERM

of \$6,333.33, dues to P. J. Sexton for the Court-House ironwork. This, he said, was Sexton's commission on the job. Sexton had to let the iron contract out, and bargained with McArthur and Clark & Raffen for his share of the profits. It was figured up to this amount and the notes were given accordingly, to be paid out of the estimates as received. He considered the transaction an entirely legitimate one. If McArthur had pit in a bid for the whole work and had been awarded the contract, he would have obtained a commission from the sub-contractors. This sort of thing was done every day. No other person obtained any share whatever, and all statements to the contract, but efforts had been made to tide over the storm, and, it was not until last week that these proved insufficient. The laborers and workmen generally would, no doubt, get their pay, which in each case is under the \$50 limit. He had no idea as to the probable future of the works, except that it was not likely that the Assignee would be allowed to go on with the Court-House contract, which wo

"The reporter subsequently Inquired at the specific of the Spatial Spa

bank, although public moneys, were so left at the risk and upon the responsibility of John McArthur, Postmaster, and his sureties; and therefore he asks that an account may be taken, including the notes and balances, and one be set off against the other."

In this hill and by his own choice, Gen. McArthur at that time acknowledged himself a defaulter to the Government. His account with the Cook County National Bank stands as follows: Balance in his favor, \$52.34; the McArthur as Postmaster, \$13,096; Post-Office money-order business, \$7,249; total, \$20,345. The bank holds against him \$16,000 in paper made by him, \$2,500 of which is to the Cook County National Bank. He has received no dividend on the United States deposits, as Mr. Burley, the Receiver, pays no dividends to parties indebted to the bank, but holds the amounts as set-offs, proportionately, to their indebtedness. The bank, so far, has paid a dividend of 8 per cent, and not 5, as stated in yesterday's Tribuna.

Another fact in regard to this matter should be taken into consideration. The Postmaster is a disbursing officer, and he is compelled to deposit the money in the United States Sub-Treasury, despite the fact that any National Bank is made a Government depository in the same city. The following is the law on the subject, and can be found in United States Statutes at Large, 1865-7, page 64:

Szc. 2. And be it further enacted, that if any disbursing officer of the United States shall deposit any public money intrusted to him in any place, or in any manner, except as authorized by law ransfer to or apply any portion of the money so deposited, converted, used, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied, and every such act is hereby declared a felony; and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years; or by sine, not more than the amount and imprisonment, under the discretion of the Cont. Approved June 14, 1866.

It will be noticed that the law is very severe and very explicit. Gen.

the discretion of the Court. Approved June 14, 1868.

It will be noticed that the law is very severe and very explicit. Gen. McArthur, upon his own showing, violated that law. In extenuation of this it is held that he deposited the United States money, as disbursing officer, in the Cook County National Bank, under instruction from the then Postmaster-General. There were but two things for him to do at that time—to disobey orders and obey the mandates of the law, or to violate a plainly-written edict and obey a superior officer. He chose the latter.

Charies E. Ray, of the firm of Ray & Whitney, contractors, was yesterday appointed Provisional contractors, was yesterday appointed Provisional Assignee of the bankrupt.

Assignce of the bankrupt.

M'ABTHUR'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Hon.

Frank Palmer was nominated this morning by the President to be Postmaster at Chicago, and was confirmed this evening in the Senate immediately, without opposition. This action was taken by the Presiden without the recommendation of either of the Senators, and was an entirely voluntary act, and a manifestation of friendship for Palmer. The latter is now here in connection with his report upon the fast service. It is understood that he will leave immediately to assume the duties of the Chicago office. The Postmaster-General has received a few details as to McArthur's defaication, but nothing more than is contained in the press dispatches from Chicago.

than is contained in the press dispatches from Chicago.

M'ARTHUR'S BOND.

The Postmaster-General received to-day a communication from Special-Agent Stuart, stating that McArthur's bond is unquestionably good. It is for \$300,000. Macon and Stetson are among the bondsmen. The bond was submitted to Chicago men here, who considered it good. The Postmaster-General had no authority to order Deputy Squiers to be Postmaster without bond, as McArthur's bondsmen requested to-day. The confirmation of Palmer removes the necessity for a temporary charge of the office. McArthur's commission expired Dec. 20, 1878. There were no complaints against him here except that he did not appoint all the ward-politicians to office who wanted place.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribure.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A visit to the Bridewell on Saturday fully confirmed all the statements on Saturday fully confirmed all the statements of your issue of that morning concerning the order, cleanliness, and taste there exhibited, which could not be otherwise than cheering to the heart of any philanthropist. The institution is an honor to those who control it, and a blessing to those who, by evil-doing, are brought under its restraints. There is a far-reaching significance in this work which inspires the hope that other public institutions of this city and county may be brought under similar control, and thereby remove the opprobrium which now rests upon us, and which indicates even in this age of civilization and Christianity the remains of ignorance and barbarism. WOMAN.

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THE COURTS.

Another Legal Complication in the Status of the Singer Distillery.

An Irate Vermont Capitalist Wants a Settlement with His Chicago Agent.

Anderson Sues Keal for \$10,000 for a Bullet in His Brain.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Confess Judgments, Divorces, Etc.

A hill was filed vesterday in the United States

A bill was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Eva and Charles J. Singer and Charles Weinland against Daniel Liesberger, Lazarus Silverman, and the United States, to restrain a sale of the Singer Distillery to-morrow morning under a mortgage given by Liesberger. The complainants state that Eva Singer in February, 1874, sold what is known as the Singer Distillery to Charles J. Singer, her husband, taking a trust deed for \$20,000 on the property to secure part of the purchase-money. In 1875 the premises were leased by Singer and Weinland, who own a one-third interest, to Andrew Cochran, on consent of the Trustee, J. G. Williamson, and of Mrs. Singer. Cochran ran crooked, and in October, 1875, the distillery was seized. It was subsequently condemned and sold subject to the trust deed. An appeal was taken, but the Judge refused, as is alleged, to sign the bill of exceptions and the appeal was dismissed. A writ of error was then sued out

taken, but the Judge refused, as is alleged, to sign the bill of exceptions and the appeal was dismissed. A writ of error was then sued out and is now pending.

July 25, 1876, the premises were sold by the Marshal. Liesberger was present and demanded \$500 of Singer on condition that he should not bid. He said he was there to make money and intended to buy the distillery. Singer, however, refused to pay him anything, but at the same time informed him of the existence of the trust-deed and of the appeal, which was then pending. The sale was made, and subsequently Liesberger obtained a deed of the premises. He then made a mortgage on the distillery to Lazarus Silverman. The latter has declared a default in the payment of the money secured by the mortgage, and advertised the premises for sale to-morrow morning.

morning. In order to prevent this sale the complain file their bill. They aliege that Liesberger has knowledge of their rights, and that a writ of

In order to prevent this sale the complainants file their bill. They aliege that Liesborger has writed for their rights, and that a writ of error is now bending to reverse the judgment of condemnation. They claim that the property is worth \$50,000, and that irreparable damage will be done to them unless the sale be restrained until the determination of the writ of error.

AN HAPE CAPPALIST.

William W. Walker, of Clarendon Springs, Vt., began a suit yeasterday by capias in the United States Circuit Court against George H. Ward to recover some \$3,100. Walker any sthat in 1871, having some spare capital which be wished to lavest, he turned his attention to H. In linois, where adventurous speculators were willing to pay 10 per cent interest, and employed was to only take real estate worth twice the amount loaned as security, and walk to make alonas at 10 per cent interest, payable to ward as his agent to make the loans. Ward was to only take real estate worth twice have as an united to lavest, he turned his attention to H. In linois, where adventurous speculators were willing to pay 10 per cent interest, payable to the pay 10 per cent interest, payable to was forced to be content without any expense to him. About \$7,000 was sent to Ward, and affairs went on well until July, 1874, when Wart failed to know and the the unual cell. Walker, after writing several letters without the January interest in 1875 not being paid an agent was sent to Ward to settle matters, but the Lanuary interest in 1875 not being paid an agent was sent to Ward to settle matters, but the Lanuary interest in 1875 not being paid an agent was forced to be content with promises only. In October, 1875, Ward happened to go work the proportion of the wards are the town of the work of the payable of the promise of the payable of the promise of the payable of

Judge Drummond left for Springfield last

rected to sell about \$1,500 of notes and accounts, and some shares of stock in the Ætna Insurance Company and in the Lancaster Coal and Iron Company, at public anction, after three weeks' notice by publication.

The composition meeting in the case of Calkins & Fisher was ordered to be confirmed.

In the case of John W. Clies, an order was made for the sale of the bankrupt's assets, consisting of a warehouse and blind horse at Osco, Henry County, after three, weeks' notice by publication.

The Provisional Assignees report of sale in the case of Brunswick, Stephani & Hart was filed and ordered to stand confirmed unless objections should be filed within ten days.

A first dividend meeting will be held March 15 in the case of Joshus Morton, 3d.

The composition meeting in the case of Henry S. Haas was ordered to be confirmed.

A provisional warrant of soizure was issued in the case of William Meagher.

Leopoid Robebach was tried and found guilty of the acts charged against him in the third specification to the opposition to his discharge. Strauss, Schlesinger & Patzowsky withdrew their denial of bankruptcy and will be adjudicated bankrupt in ten days unless their affairs are previously settléd.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Jesse R. Lyons.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of A. J. Hanchett.

The creditors of Horatio S. Freeman, a boot and shoe dealer on West Madison street, met yesterday, but refused to accept the composition of 35 per cent offered. Freeman then offered 50 per cent, but that also was refused. Robert E. Jenkins was therenpon elected Assignee.

noon.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Hubert O. Chambers began a suit for \$2,000 against Louis Stover.

Edward Weils commenced a suit for \$16,000 against Charles J. E. Prussing.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William A. Anderson commenced an action in trespass yesterday against John Keal, laying damages at \$10,000. Anderson was shot by Keal last Friday, and this is to recover damages for the injury.

damages at \$10,000. Anderson was shot by Keal last Friday, and this is to recover damages for the injury.

Joseph L. Rader and D. J. Reed brought suit for \$1,500 against S. Frank Hall, F. D. Patterson, A. L. Patterson, Martin V. Frazee, and Jefferson E. Greer.

Christina Fisher began a suit in trespass for \$5,000 damages against Amelia Drognitz.

COUNTY COUNTY.

In the estate of Fidelio Sharp Henry, minor, a grant of guardianship was made to R. L. Henry, under bond for \$38,100.

In the estate of Herman Tenthorn. a grant of administration was made to Erness Unlich and E. P. Hanson, under bond for \$30,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODESTY—The bunkruptcy calendar. The case of Seleg Lebrecht is now on trial.

JUDGE BLODESTY—The bunkruptcy calendar. The case of Seleg Lebrecht is now on trial.

JUDGE BARESON—51, 171, City vs. Delanty. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—131 and 135 to 150, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—238, 241 to 259, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call. No. 540, Ols on vs. Wakely, still on trial.

JUDGENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUNT—CONPESSIONS—

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. W. C. Gray took the opposite view, a some reservations regarding the spiritual of floations of an Eider.

Mr. Lee said he had said "Amen" to Gray's remarks because he understood that meant a man with the most energy and able would make a good Eider.

The Ruling Eider should have energy intellectual force, and the Teaching Ei should have the necessary qualifications to able him to become a competent instructor, I Gray maintained.

Regarding the distinction between the class of Eiders, Mr. Lee said he had been unable find anything in the Scriptures relating to it.

find anything in the Scriptures re was not often that the exigencia required it, but he had found

Elder?"

The meeting approved of the suggestion, at the President requested Judge Williams to proper a paper on the subject, and that gentlems said he was pressed for time, and E. S. Barke Esq., was substituted.

The meeting then adjourned until next Modday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LENTEN SERVICES.

A Lenten service was held in the Wicker Park Church, corner of Hoyne avenue and LcMoyne street, last evening under the auspices of the new Grace Reformed Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. J. D. Cowan is Rector. The attendance was quite large, and the exercises of the most earnest and interesting character. They were opened with the reading of the Litany by the Rector, after which a hymn was sung.

Addresses were delivered by several ciergymen present. The Rev. Dr. Bosworth, of Immanuel Church, spoke on prayer and its efficacy; the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Immanuel Church, had for his subject the "Expectation of a Blessing;" the Rev. Mr. North defined Faith; the Rev. Mr. Williamson talked about the necessity of exercising more Christianity in the home circle, and the Right Rev. Bishop. Chenev made the closing address, in which he abowed the great blessing which the coming of Christ had conferred on the world, and how every one had a crown in Heaven awaiting him if he would but make his usefulness manifest in the performance of Christian duty and bringing souls to Curist. God had a crown for every Christian who was engaged in some particular work, and, as there was a crown for leaver to gain, he hoped that God would help them gain it.

The Rev. Mr. Leavitt offered prayer, and Bishop Chency closed the service with the benediction.

Addresses was engaged in some particular work, and, as there was a crown for its hearers to gain, he hoped that God would help them gain it.

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ADRIAN, MICH.

ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 26.—A fearful mass ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 36.—A learner people tried to enter the Opera-House last night to attend the last of the revival-meetings over to attend the last of the revival-meetings over the country of the last of the revival-meetings. to attend the last of the revival-meetings over which Maj. Cole has presided. In the crush women fainted, clothing was badly damaged, and some personal injuries are reported. The overflow more than filled three large churches. Fred Hamlin, a converted Chicago dry-goods merchant, assisted Cole in the Opera-Bouse services, and efforts are making to secure /an-other series of meetings under their joint man-agement.

MENDOTA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MENDOTA, Ill., Feb. 26.—Revival me bave been held here daily since the communications. ment of the year, and the inter from the beginning is largely on the increase Numbers have to leave often without being a to gain admission to the Baptist Church, ow to its crowded condition. Yesterday a pureception of thirty new members took place the Presbyterian Church. Clergymen frabroad are kindly assisting the pastors.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Framan's Journal will announce to-morrow, as appointed by the Pope, two new Bishops for the United States,—one the Bev. Dr. John Moore, of Charleston, to be Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., and the other Dominican Friar Vinges, of Benicia, to be coadjutor of Bishop O'Connell, of Grass Valley, Cal. JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 26.—The Rock Con

ty Sunday-School Convention will convene at Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church to norrow, and continue in session two It is told that on New Year's Day, when all the important personages at St. Peteraburg went to pay their respects to the Imperial family, Gortschakoff was taken up in the elevator to the Emperor's rooms. As he came out of the elevator he met a host of other dignitaries who had come up by the stairs. "Lucky dogs you are." he said, "to be so young and strong." "But, Prince," said one of the courtiers, "you look as fresh as a young man." "Old, old and feeble," answered Gortschakoff. "One would almost imagine Nestor before him when looking at you," said a second courtier. "Ah, but a Nestor whom every one expects to have the force of Achilles!" added the old Prime Minister bitterly.

ster bitterly. AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY......Proprietor

ENGAGEMENT OF SOLDENE.

With her new. complete, and popular
ENGLISH CODIC OPERA COMPANY.
The finest organization in the world, consisting of
40 TALENTED ARTINTS 40,
Including MISS ROSE STELLA.
And the Favorite English Tenor,
MR. KNIGHT ASTON.
MISS SOLDENE WILL APPEAR IN EVERY OPERA.
This (Tuesday) Evening. Herve's Sparkling Opera.
CHILPERIC.
Wednesday, Feb. 28. MME. L'ARCHIDUC.
Tuursday, March 1. TRIAL BY JURY and CHILPERIC.
Friday, March 2. Soldenes's Benefit, GRAND DUCHESS.
Salvary. March 1. TRIAL BY JURY and CHILPERIC.
Friday, March 2. Soldenes's Benefit, GRAND DUCHESS.
Salvary. March 1. TriAL BY JURY and CHILPERIC.
Next week—The "Eventreline" Combination.
Wanted—25 untail boys for the Grand March and Chorus.
Apply at the stage door Monday, Feb. 27, at 5 p. m. GRAND SACRED CONCERT

IN THE TABERNACLE, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 27, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Y. M. C. A. There will be a Chorus of 400 SELECTED VOICES. Conducted by Mr. GEORGE G. STEBBEINS, and a Chorus of 100 LADIES, Conducted by Mr. W. L. TUMLINS. Also Quartettes and Solos by our favorite singers. Altogether the programme will be very attractive.

Reserved seats 81, at Root & Sons' Nusic Store, 136 Rasawa, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 20. Single admission tickets 20 cents.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT TABERNACLE CHOIR

Complimentary Tickets to the Sacred Concert Tuesday Evening, May obtain reserved seat tickets by applying at Root & Sons', 156 State-st., BY SHOWING THEIR CHOIR TICKETS.

MeVICKER'S THEATRE. Week commencing Mondsy, Feb. 26. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. The young and talented emotional actress.

Miss GENEVIEVE ROGERS In the successful Society Drams,
MAUD MULLER. New and Appropriate Scenery of Characters. Monday, March 5—LEMONS.

SID C. FRANCE,
In his popular Secastion Drama,
MARKED FOR LIFE.
A Groverian Specialty Olio. Ladies' Rights, Thursdays and Sundays. Mattness Wednesdays and Satur-

DEN THOMPSON as JOSH WHITCOME.
Together with an entirely new Specialty Olin.
Stuart Sixters, Belle Celesta, C. C. Manhawa, and Staters, Administry, S. and St. care.

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS. Prof. Sanborn Tenney, of Williams College, was the city yesterday. He is to lecture on geology Rock Island to-night, and also at Elgin and ther cities and towns in the West.

nmates of the Old Ladies' Ho llowed to express their gratitude to those who-selected in getting up the entertainment recently iven at the Home, by which \$180 were cleared. The case of Guy B. Clark, who was charged by F. B. Steinberger with feloniously appropriating 10 to him appertaining, was called up by Justice Poole yesterday afternoon and dismissed for want of excidence.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by sanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE suiding), was, at 8 a.m., 35 dec.; 10 a.m., 38; 2 m., 39; 3 p.m., 38; 8 p.m., 34. Barometer, at 8 a.m., 30.37; 8 p.m., 30.41.

The Vessel-Owners' Towing Association yesterday organized for the ensuing year by electing the following officers: J. S. Dunham, General Manager; Directors—J. A. Crawford, A. Burton, E. Van Dalsen, J. Cox, William Harmon, L. Wilson, and

A G. Howell.

The eminent Professor of Harvard University to whom Dr. Tucker referred as recommending music in the treatment of St. Vitus' dance in ond of his letters on the medical use of light and sound was Dr. Charles E. Buckingham, whose death was noticed in Saturday's issue.

Leave of absence for thirty days' from the 1st prox. has been granted by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to Brig.-Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, commanding the State National Guard. Col. J. W. R. Stambaugh will assume command during the absence of Gen. Ducat.

D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, rrived last night by special car from the East, and rill depart for San Francisco this morning, accomanied by Gen. Irwin McDowell, U. S. A., and it. Christian Hirter, of New York. The party topped at the Troment House.

A large chart, explanatory of the metric system, as placed yesterday in the library-room of the courd of Trade. The introduction of the metric sitem in this country being now under discussion, sembers of the Board of Trade will here find the cans of familiarizing themselves with the new

Officer Peter McKinney yesterday espied some roung boys gloating over a pail of apple-butier which they had stolen from some grotery wagou, and giving chase he recovered the butter but lost he thieves. The butter and a cheap pair of opera-lasses are awaiting an owner at the West Madison

Society of Physicians and Surgeons met at rand Pacific last evening. The attendance mall, and no business of importance was sted. The feature of the meeting was the go apper ou Materia Medica, by Dr. Hol-which was exhaustive and full of Interest to

2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Christian Wal-53 years of age, residing at 198 Huron street, e getting off a Larrabee-street car, at the North ne crossing, was run down by a one-borse er waron driven by Gottleib Rapp, of Niles re. Mr. Walter received some severe bruises, ding a fracture of the right hip.

A few days ago an item was published in relation to the woven-wire mattresses in use at the County Hospital, stating it was alleged that they were an infringement of a patent held by an Eastern firm. Now come the contractors who furnished the matresses and deny that such is the case, they owning the only patent which covers mattresses like those at the County Hospital.

at the County Hospital.

The Barbers' Association met at the Sherman House last night and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, W. F. Petillon; five-President, T. G. Reed: Treasurer, Henry Kline; Recording Secretary, Louis Plath; Correponding Secretary, Christopher Ackerman; Board of Directors, W. A. Hettich, Sohn Becker, Otto Volf, W. F. Petillon, and Louis Plath. The next neeting will be held Monday evening at the Sherman House.

man House.

The distinguished Mexican party, including Joaquin M. Alcarde, Francisco G. Prieto, Alfonso Mejia, Carlos Alvarez Rui, Jose Iglesias Calderon, and Sebastian Garcin, yesterday took a look in at the Board of Trade and other places of interest under the guidance of Charley Hilton, of the Sherman House. They were much impressed with the greatness of Chicago, and will return in about two months to take a better look at the city. They left last evening for New York.

left hast evening for New York.

It is now believed that navigation will open about a month earlier this year-than last. There are now no obstructions from ice anywhere on Lake Michgan, and the Captain of the Mary A. Gregory reports that the entrance to Green Bay is also free from ice. The loc in the Stratis is also reported as saving almost entirely disappeared, and that on the st. Clair Flats is said to be so honeycombed that it annot last much longer. A number of lumber-ressels will begin operations next month, but very lew grain-vessels will start out before the middle of April, owing to their inability to get insurance refore the 1st of May. Most of the grain-vessels, rill take on their cargoes, however, as soon as

they can make feir contracts.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan University Association of Chicago held a conference in the office of Messrs. Goodwin, Offield & Towle in the McCormick Block yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements for the first reunion and banquet of the organization. Dr. S. A. Williams, Chairman. F. W. Jones, B. C. Keeler, and C. K. Offield were present. It was decided to change the time of the holding of the reunion from April 3 to the 10th of the same month, and the Palmer House was selected as the place. A letter was read from President James B. Angell, of the Michigan University, announcing his intention to be present at the banquet in behalf of the institution, and congratulating the Association on its formation. The Committee will meet again Thursday afternoon at the same place, when a programme will be prepared and final arrangements made for the gathering of the alumni and alumnse.

An enthusiastic and somewhat excited meeting

An enthusiastic and somewhat excited meeting of gentlemen of a speculative turn of mind was held resterday forenoon on Randolph street. The occasion was the sale by Elison, Pomeroy & Co. of the last year's accumulation of unclaimed baggage received by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Over 800 packages, consisting principally of trunks of all grades and valieses of every degree of shabbiness, with an occasional tin-box or packing-case, were disposed of. Seventy-five cents appeared to be the favorite starting-point, \$4 the outside price reached, except in the instance of an enormous violoncello, which brought \$4.12%. Everything went as it isy, unseen.—that is, as far as the contents of the packages were concerned. The burers were mostly of the family known to naturalists as the "second-hand," species Hebrew, sex male, but here and there an Hibernian or Teutonic female of middle age and gifted with great volubility of tongue made aer influence felt. The sale lasted several hours, and the bidding was lively all through.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Henry Kurade, of No. 028 North Wells street, who died at Hahnemann Hospital from an amputation of the left arm performed by Dr. C. H. Van Tagen to remedy the effects of a cancerous tumor upon the hand. The patient was 76 years old, and was the subject of a rather sensational article in one of the daily papers. The Coroner considered that he had nothing whatever to do with the mutilation of the body after death at the hospital, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned. The Doctor is said to have assaulted Henry Neimeyer, an undertaker who was paid to take charge of the remains, and will come before Justice Kanfman to-day. Inquests were also held upon Isaac Van Huse who died at the County Hospital of a fracture of the sixull receives in falling down the stairs of the Evening. Post office upon the 12th instant; and upon Alvale Wallace, who was killed by a wagon in front of No. 317 Haisted street. In this latter case the driver, Herman Neitzel, was exonerated from all blame.

Some weeks ago Gen. L. E. Webb, of LaCrosse.

Wallace, who was killed by a wagon in front of No. 317 Haisted street. In this latter case the driver, Herman Neitzel, was exonerated from all blame.

Some weeks ago Gen. L. E. Webb, of LaCrosse, came to the city and took up headquarters at the Grand Pacific. He lived high, of course, and at the end of a week had ran up a bill of about \$175, much of which was for wine. He was by this time ready to start for home, or somewhere else, and his bill was very naturally presented. The "General" was altort of funds, and the proprietors of the hotel took it into their heads to hold his baggage. In this dilemma he telegraphed to an old friend in Milwankee, who is known in that subnrb as "Tom Wicks," and in Chicago as a stylish gentleman. Mr. Wicks, and in Chicago as a stylish gentleman. Mr. Wicks at once rushed to the faller of Webb, and they jointly gave the hotel their note for the amount, and the baggage was given up. When the note became due it was not paid, and the whereabouts of Webb could not be learned. Wicks was written to several times on the subject, but no response came. Friday a writ of ca sa was sworn out, and Saturday Wicks was picked up at an early hour in the evening and put in jeff. He precured bail a few hours later, and in the County Court yesterday it was agreed to allow him thirty days in which to make up his mind as to what he would do, and to find his friend Webb. Mr. Wicks thinks that spite was at the bottom of the summary treatment he has received, and that the fact that he has quit patronizing the Grand Pacific and gone to the Sherman may have had something to do with it.

Anny RETHING BOARD.

Parsuant to orders from military headquarters, a Retiring Board. consisting of Cols. Sacket, Kilburn, and Dram, with Lieut. Col. Sherdan as Recorder, met yesterday to pass upon such applications as might be presented by officers desirons of retiring from the service. Col. Joseph J. Heynolds of the Third Cavalry, was the only officer whose case was considered at the session. He was born in Kennucky, and, a

War. July 28, 1806, he was made Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regular Infantry, and has been in the regular service ever since. Jan. 8, 1870, he was put in command of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Dec. 15 of the same year was transferred to the Third Cavalry, with which regiment he has since remained. He was made Major-General of the regular army by brevet March 2, 1867. Having served fourteen years in the actillery, five years in the infantry, seven years in the cavalry, and five years as a general officer of volunteers, Gen. Reynolds seems entitled to retire.

Tremont House—C. A. Beck, Centralis; B. O. Hildreth, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, Omaha; the Hon. E. Fallis, Bloomington; A. S. Pennoyer, Boston; T. J. Calliman, Cincinnati; O. W. Graves, New York; A. C. Roberts, St. Louis; J. C. Russ, Centralia; E. P. Miner, Hartford... Sherman House—The Hon. J. S. Falls, Pittsburg; the Hon. J. A. King, Washington; J. W. Hall, Pittsfield, Mass.; William Young, Milwaukee; J. Safely, Iowa; Gen. S. B. Buckner, Kentucky; Prof. E. K. Butler, Des Moines; the Hon. F. M. Baldwin, Iowa; G. Goff and T. E. Poole, Indianapolis; John Fatterson, Pittsburg; Col. G. D. Bates, Boston... Grand Pacific—Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A.; the Hon. R. Sewall, Boston; Col. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A.; Hiss Emily Soldene, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, and Mr. and Mrs. Chizzola, England; Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A.; J. T. Suddoth, Nebraska; R. Montier, Bombay, India; Knight Aston, London, Eng.; Capt. B. C. Cain, Eourth Infantry, U. S. A.; H. Duryea, New York; F. M. Cheney, Boston; A. T. Macmillan, Providence; D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), Toledo; Miss Vesey and Miss Durant. London, Eng.; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwankee; H. C. Walker, Oregon... Palmer House—The Hon. C. D. Sprague, Des Molnes; J. C. Preston, New York; E. A. Huribut, Indianapolis; Dr. T. T. Cummings, Portland; Gen. E. Upson, U. S. A.; the Hon. J. B. Grosvenor. Dabuque; C. T. Alexander, U. S. A.; Dr. W. R. Gillette, New York; E. A. Huribut, Indianapolis; A. H. Hanford. New York; W. L. Abbott, Pittsburg;

#### THE COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday af-The Conneil held a regular meeting yesterday atternoon, Ald. Aldrich presiding.
Ald. Throop presented an ordinance fixing the salary of the Health Commissioner at \$3,000.
Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by adding the words, "Provided he shall give his entire time to the duties of that office."

The amendment was accepted, and the ordinance

hus amended was passed by a unanimous vote.

DELINQUENT PROPERTY.

Ald. Gilbert introduced an ordinance requiring the City Collector to make out a report, on the 1st of March, of all lands, town lots, and real propof March, of all lands, town lots, and real property on which he may be unable to collect special assessments, with the amounts due and unpaid. The ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote.

Ald. White introduced a resolution requiring the contractors of the West Side Pamping Works to live up to their contracts. The Alderman stated that he had been credibly informed that several of the boilers in the new engines had burned out, and he considered it quite necessary for the Council to see that the provisions of the contracts were faithfully carried out. The resolution was referred to the Mayor with power to act.

Joseph Stoley, the man who was clamped down upon by Justice Pollak a few days ago and made a defendant in the suit against Dora Forcest, whereas he had at first appeared as prosecuting witness in the case, sent in a remonstrance against Justice Pollak's "illegal" conduct. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It will be remembered that The Thibuxe commented on this peculiar instance of "snap judgment" at the time of the occurrence.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of adopting the ordinance relating to the Union Stock-Vards and Transit Railroad Company.

peculiar instance of "snap judgment" at the time of the occurrence.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of adopting the ordinance relating to the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Railroad Company. Laid over and published, and made a special order for next Monday at 4 o'clock.

THE ESTIMATES.

The special order having arrived, the Council, on motion of Ald. Cullerton, resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Ald. McAuley being called upon to preside.

Ald. Gilbert called attention to the item of \$300, -000 for gas, and stated that he had heard some opinions expressed to the effect that the item could be reduced to \$200,000.

Ald. Sweeney moved to substitute \$200,000 for \$300,000, and said he was prepared to show that the city could get along with the former sum.

Ald. White seconded the motion.

Ald. Sweeney said the estimated amount of gas to be consumed during the ensuing year was \$7,000,000 feet, which, at \$2 per 1,000, would amount to \$174,000. The difference between this amount and \$200,000 would be sufficient to cover expenses for cleaning, reparing, thawing, for salary of gas-inspector, pay of watchmen, etc., etc. He was not in favor of allowing Mr. Billings to put a cool \$100,000 in his pocket, but he was in favor of allowing other companies to come in and fight these gas-monopolies. In concluding, he suggested that it might be a good thing to divert the \$100,000 and if the out this \$100,000, and if the city was in debt to the gas-companies let them walt for heir money.

Ald. Cullerton thought the amount ought to be increased in order to cover what was owing to the Companies and to pay for lighting the city-during the coming year. In short, he thought it would be better to pay them and then get rid of them, if necessary.

Ald. Throop, with some figures in his hands from the Comptrolier's office, stated that the amount on the companies and the necessary.

necessary.

Ald. Throop, with some figures in his hands from the Comptroller's office, stated that the amount due the West Side Gas Company, Jan. 1, 1877, at the rate of \$3 per 1,000, was \$304,246.74. Probably most of the back taxes could not be collected, and the debt could not be reduced in this way. The gas companies were not pressing the city, and should not be tantalized. On the whole, he was in favor of a peaceful, conservative course as the most judicious thing the city could do.

After a great deal of further talk all around over a subject which has been discussed and ventilated ad nauseam, and after killing half a dozen or more motions and amendments, a substitute by Ald. Culierton, making the amount \$290,000, was adopted by a vote of 16 to 15.

Ald. Culierton moved to reconsider the vote whereby the item of \$250,000 for THE INDEBTEDNESS FUND

whereby the item of \$250,000 for
was adopted.
Some discussion followed, and the Comptroller.
being called in to enlighten the Council on this
subject, stated that this appropriation was to pay
interest on temporary loans, and to provide for all
other indeptedness not otherwise provided for.
The motion of Ald. Cullerton to reconsider was
lost.

The motion of Ald. Cullerton to reconsider was lost.

Ald. Pearsons moved to reconsider the vote by which the item of \$50,000 for city's portion of streets improved by private contract or otherwise was adopted. Carried.

Ald. Pearsons then moved to reduce the item to \$30,000, but the motion was speedily tabled.

The phraseology "for city's portion of street improvements," \$49,758, was changed to "for improvements of intersections of streets,"

Ald. Aldrich moved to reconsider the vote by which the item of \$6,500 was inserted for a lot and a new engine-house at the corner of Ogden avenue and Harrison street, on the ground that the improvement was unnecessary just at the present time.

improvement was innecessary just at the precent time.

The motion was simbornly fought by Ald. Raw-leigh and McCrea, who dwelt upon the exposed condition of that portion of the city, and was final-ly tabled.

Ald. Aldrich tried it again, moving to reconsider the vote on the subject of sewers, on the ground that the amount of \$293,087.50 was too large. The motion was lost.

The Committee, at this stage, arose and reported progress.

The Council then adjourned till this evening at 7 o'clock.

#### THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Messrs. McCaffrey. Tabor, and Conly, who are on a mysterious visit to New York.

Mr. Bradley called up his resolution of two
weeks ago providing for turning over the Normal
School at Englewood to the State, and moved its

School at Englewood to the State, and moved its adoption as a matter of economy.

Mr. Fitzgerald opposed the resolution. He thought the county had spent too much on the school to now give it away, and to adopt the resolution would be poor economy. If it was turned over, Cook County would have to pay half the expense of its running at least. If the county could give away its Insane Asylum and Poor-House that would be economy of the best order.

Mr. Bradley called the attention of the Board to the fact that the State was about to locate a Normal School in the Northern part of the State, and that it was the interest of the county to have it located here. The county would even get more benefits from it if the change was made than it now does.

Mr Senne was opposed to the resolution, and thought it singular that it was proposed that the best institution of the county should be given away.

After further talk a vote was taken with the followed.

owing result:

Yeas-Bradley, Carroll, Cleary, Guenther, Mulloy,
chmidt, Holden-7.

Naus-Ayars, Finzgerald, Hoffmann, Senne, Lenen-5. zen—5.

Mr. Mulloy originally voted in the negatve, but changed his vote to place himself in position to move a reconsideration, which he did, and which prevailed by a vote of 6 to 5, and the matter was reconsidered.

prevailed by a vote of 6 to 5, and the matter was reconsidered.

Mr. Flizgerald wanted the whole question referred back to the Committee on Education, that an opinion as to the power of the county to turn over the school might be gotten from the County Attorney.

The Chair declared the motion out of order, when Mr. Mulloy wanted the passage of the resolution indefinitely deferred.

Mr. Holden got down from the chair and advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Fitzgerald said it was a shame that the county thought of refusing to maintain the school. The expense of maintaining it had been comparatively small, and all the trouble had grown out of the fact that the Board had persisted in keeping up a fight at the school by herboring a man as Principal who was incompetent to run a village school.

Mr. Guenther thought the Principal an educated gentleman, and the school a good thing, but he was in favor of civing it to the State, not only as a master of economy, but because he believed the State would build it up and make it far more important and beneficial to the county than it now was.

Mr. Cleary moved, as a substitute for Mr. Millor's

motion to postpone indefinitely, that the matter be laid over two weeks. It prevailed by a vote of 9 to 3, and the County Attorney was instructed to give an opinion in writing as to the power of the Board to give the school to the State.

A communication was read from Thomas Webber asking that provision be made for paying him for covering the steam-pipes at the Hospital. Referred.

ferred.

BILLS.

The usual batch of bills was read and referred.

Among them was \$0,000 for meat, \$280 for ice, a number from Sexton for '' jobs'' around the new Hospital, one from Hogan of \$685 for plumbing at the Recorder's office, and one of \$800 for attorney's fees in the bond case before the Supreme Court at Sentenceld a few receivers. ingheld a few weeks ago.
COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Pinance Committee reported on the semi-annual reports of the several county institutions that they were correct, etc., and the same was deputed.

annual reports of the several county institutions that they were correct, etc., and the same was adopted.

The Hospital Committee reported recommending the payment of bills aggregating \$5,023.31. Adopted.

The Committee on Public Charities reported on bills amounting to \$12,000. Adopted.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported in favor of paying bills to the amount of \$10,463.01, and in favor of putting flooring in the jail. Among the items were \$293.00 for carpenterwork at the jail, and \$6,076.70 for dieting prisoners for the last quarter of 1878. Approved.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts reported on bills to the amount of \$2,664.73, and they were ordered paid.

The Committee on Public Records reported on bills aggregating \$3,646.38, the most of which were for moving into and fitting up the Recorder's new office, and payable to "favorite" contractors who had done the work on their own terms and without competition. Adopted.

The Committee on Printing reported on bills amounting to \$402.50. Approved.

The Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings reported on bills aggregating \$1,355.25, and in favor of purchasing a certain patent smoke-burner.

Mr. Pitzgerald wanted to know when the Comburner.

Mr. Pitzgerald wanted to know when the Committee had held the meeting at which the report had been adopted. He was a member of the Committee, but this was the first he had ever heard of

had been adopted. He was a member of the report.

Mr. Mulloy said the report had been cooked up. He had never heard of it.

Mr. Schmidt explained that he had made the report, and had gotten some of the members to sign it. The matter of smoke-burners had been referred to him some time ago, and he had worked hard to find out which was the best machine. He believed the one he had reported in favor of was the hest.

lieved the one he had reported in favor of was the best.

Mr. Fitzgerald was opposed to the smoke-bt. ner proposition, and wanted the report divided so that so much of it as referred to the smoke-burners could be recommitted.

Mr. Cleary wanted the report adopted as a whole. He saw no objection to the smoke-burners, as they would not cost the county anything unless they were found useful and accepted.

Mr. Fitzgerald was not opposed to buying smoke-burners, but be did not want any particular burner or manufacturer to get any advantage in the matter. If burners were to be gotten, he wanted all manufacturers to have a chance.

Some wrangling then eassed in reference to an

ter. If burners were to be gotten, he wanted an manufacturers to have a chance.

Some wranging then ensued in reference to an item in the report of \$850 for coffee urns at the Hospital, which had been reduced \$50 by the Committee, in the midst of which the charge was further reduced \$150. The motion to strike out the smoke-burner proposition was adopted, and the report as amended agreed to.

A communication was read from William McNell & Son, asking for the allowance of \$30,000 on the cut-stone for the new Court-House. Referred.

cut-stone for the new Court-House. Referred.

Mr. Scnne offered a resolution calling on the Judiciary Committee to examine into the propriety of the paupers of the county being supported by the towns to which they belonged and report to the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Senne also offered a resolution providing that on and after the 1st of March the Board meetings be held but once a month, and that all bills against the county be audited by the full Board. Laid over under the rules.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday at 2 o'clock.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

The city redeemed \$2,600 worth of old certificate of indeptedness yesterday.

Water rents yesterday were \$1,799, and the mis cellaneous receipts about \$500.

A building permit will be issued to-day to James A building perfut will be issued to day to James Candle for a four-story stone-front building 145x 69½ feet, corner of Van Buren and State streets. It is to cost \$40,000, and will be occupied by stores on the main floor, above it will be arranged upon the French-flat plan.

the French-flat plan.

A petition to be presented to the Council is now in circulation and being generally signed by property-owners who want the name of Ogden avenue from Randolph street to Twelfth street changed to 'Douglas avenue,' and from Twelfth street to to the termination of Ogden avenue, 'Douglas Bonlevard."

The city employes are anxiously inquiring when pay-day is to be. They are informed that they will be paid after the appropriation bill shall have passed the Council, been certified to the County Collector, and some money borrowed theron; all of which business will probably occupy three weeks' time.

weeks' time.

New cases of scarlet fever were reported at the following places yesterday: Nos. 125 Clybourn avenue, 51 Osgood, 23 Sheffield avenue, 610 West Indiana, 114 Hastinga, 163 Cologne, 394 South Robey, 294 South Irving place, 99 West Polk, 683 Union, 304 Fulton, 985 Indiana avenue, 804 Michigan avenue, 97 Wesson, 1227 West Harrison, 259 West Erie, 25 East Kinzle, 94 Sholto, 37 Japae, 89 Archer avenue (three cases), 366 West Polk. Archer avenue (three cases), 306 West Polk.

John Mattocks said yesterday that he was no longer a candidate for the Mayoraity. His business, he says, is of too much importance and too confining for him to put in any time as Mayor, even of this great metropolis. The time was when John was a candidate, and he and some of his friends were quite pronounced in their opinion that the salary of the Mayor should be at least \$10,000 a year. The Mayor's saiary is not to be increased this year, and Johe is no longer a candidate.

didate.

Last week there were 146 deaths in this city, which is a decrease of one when compared with the previous week, and an increase of 21 over the corresponding week of last year. Forty of the deceased were under 1 year of age, 17 between 1 and 2, 7 between 2 and 3, 9 between 3 and 4, 14 between 4 and 5, 6 between 5 and 10, 70 between 10 and 20, 6 between 20 and 30, 10 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, 8 between 50 and 60, 5 between 60 and 70, 2 between 70 and 80. There were 83 males and 63 females; 38 married and 108 single. All were white. The principal causes of death were: Accidents, 3; convulsions, 18; croup, 5; diphtheria, 7; scarlet fever, 23 (last week same, week previous 30); inantion, 3; meningitis, 6; old age, 5; phthisis, 16; pneumonia, 10.

The Mayor and the Law Department are engaged

meningitis, 6; old age, 5; phthisis, 16; pneumonia, 10.

The Mayor and the Law Department are engaged in devising a measure for the protection of laboring men employed by persons fulfilling or holding city contracts. It is expected that their labors will result in a new and more binding form of contract, and the resolution that more attention be paid to the worth of bonds given to insure a faithful performance of the work undertaken. As stated in Sunday's Tribuns, the city has experienced repeated annoyance from laboring men who have been swindled by irresponsible contractors, and though the city cannot be held responsible for the wrong-doing of persons working out contracts, the city officials do not feel like allowing such swindles to continue if they can in any way brevent it. In the case of the failure of a contractor to complete a work which he had undertaken (and after he had received quite a large estimate from the city he refused to pay his employes), the employes besonght the city officials for aid, which being not obtained, they went to the courts with their grievance, and a test case of the question, 'is the city liable for the money due the laborers in case the contractor fails to pay?" will be made.

A delegation of gentlemen composed of Ald.

due the laborers in case the contractor fails to pay?" will be made.

A delegation of gentlemen composed of Ald. Cleveland, A. M. Jones, S. C. Hayes, J. W. Hersey, and J. Parkhurte-from the Thirteenth Ward-called upon the Comptroller yesterday afternoon to see if they could not secure an appropriation of about \$30,000 for a school-house at the corner of Kédzie avenue and Wainut street, or to make some arrangement whereby a school could be built there. Their plan, which they have not fully decided upon, is, briefly, that they are to advance the money necessary, and take their pay in tax-sale certificates of the years 1873 and 1874. The Comptroller holds about \$800,000 of each certificates, of which amount fully \$500,000 are for the abovementioned years. Mr. Farwell would be only too glad to convert them into cash by any plan, and though one of the delegation remarked that be thought that he could, out of \$500,000 of certificates, pick up \$30,000, and bad half a mind to donate the lot and advance the money for the building, the gentlemen departed without coming to a conclusion. The delegation were aware of the fact that the taxes of the years 1873 and 1874 were affected by Bill 300, which the Supreme Court has decided confained unconstitutional provisions.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Detective Rickey, so unexpectedly placed in iail Saturday, had a hearing yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus and was discharged.

The Treasury still continues to be without any money. The howl of jurors yesterday for their pay failed to start a single tear or produce the first The Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor

House says he is making it unhealthy for dead-beats and tramps. Yesterday he sent ten of this class from the Poor-House, and to-day he is going to make a general sweep.

A bill of ex-Sherisf Agnew's for dieting prisoners, amounting to over \$6,000, was yesterday audited by the County Board. What has become of the balance of \$1,000 Mir. Agnew owes the county on his settlement of eight months ago?

The County Clerk was yesterday preparing election notices for the country towns for the election to be held April 3. The notices for the city towns have not yet been prepared, and when they will be depends somewhat on the action of the Springfield statesmen the next few days.

The Grand Jury vesterday prepared sixty country and the state of the s

The Grand Jury yesterday returned sixty-seven indictments and was discharged. Before it came from its room to the court an effort was made to pass upon a report some one of the members had written laudatory of the food and wine at the Insane Asylum, but it never came to light, for the

reason that the Jury clerk planted himself agains it. After the body had been discharged, however, it returned to its room and worked away at the report in question, and, with the clerk absent, agreed to something. What they intend to do with that something has not yet been learned.

After all the talking about economy and the enting of salaries and the lopping off of all superfluous county employes, not a member of the Board had the conrage yesterday to take the initiative. Just as expected, for when the ordinary—and they are all this—Commissioner talks about public economy or protecting the public interest, he is simply jesting.

omy or protecting the public interest, he is simply jesting.

McNiel & Son-Walker-wants \$30,000 on his Court-House contract. He appreciates the fact that a great many others have their eyes on the Treasury, and especially the granite contractors, and this is why he sent to the Board yosterday his modest request. If the "first comes first served," he is shead. He will have some of the stone on the ground to-day.

The Committee on Printing was vexed yesterday his true Tunsux had taid hold of the report made to it by the "experts" detailed to look into the charges preferred against the "organs" of the Board, and had printed the substance of the same. It had held the report sacred, and the document doubtless would never have seen light but for the press. Some of the other papers got hold of the report yesterday, but an examination of it was refused, and, so precious was it, that it was taken away from one of the reporters by the order of Commissioner Hofmann. What has already been published in refrence to it is correct, substantially, but a closer examination of it reveals that it is all meaningless twaddle—a desperate attempt to apologize for and cover up one of the many public outrages tolerated by the County Board. This is all.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. W. J. Erdman will give a Bible reading n Lower Farwell Hall to-day at 11 o'clock a. m ubject: "The Double Assurance of Salvation." A lecture will be given in the North Side Turne Hall to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, by Mr. Heinrich Ende, of Milwaukee. The subject selected is "Socialism and Communism," and the lecture will be delivered in German.

Gospel services will be held at the Fifth Presby-terian Charch, corner of Thirtieth street and Iu-dians avenue, every evening this week. The ex-ercises include a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hills, of Cincinnati, singing by the chorus-choir, and solos by Prof. J. M. Towne. The archeological section of the Chicage Academy of Sciences will meet in the rooms of the Academy this evening. H. N. Rust, Esq., who has paid much attention to the matter, will deliver

an address on recent discoveries of prehistoric im-plements in the West, accompanying the address with illustrative examples of pottery, flint, copper, and stone implements and weapons.

#### CRIMINAL.

Detective Ryan vesterday arrested Joseph Lomo (colored), who upon the 21st of last September burglarized the residence of his former employer, Dr. S. J. Jones, of No. 758 Wabash avenue, of about \$150 worth of clothing. Officer John Butler, of the West Madison Street Station, while getting off a Blue Island avenue can

at the Taylor street crossing at noon yesterday, was struck by the shaft of Marshal Kinney's wagon and severely injured about the right side, shoulder, and head. and nead.

John Curen, for assaulting Henry Bernstein, of No. 36 Florimond street, and two youths giving the names of Richard Warren and James Burns, who were found prowling about for plunder in the residence of Mrs. Hanson, No. 161 Townsend street, were locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station last night.

Louis J. Koch, one of the notorious Koch family who were some time ago arrested for robbing the store of H. A. Kohn & Co., was yesterday again arrested for the larceny of some clothing and lewelry from D. B. Newell, in a Michigan avenue boarding-house. A warrant is also out for Jacob Koch upon the same charge.

To-day, at the South Division Police Court, William Tracy and the gang of thieves arrested by Detective Bauder will come up for trial upon charge of having burglarized the De Golyer safe in the Methodist Church Block, and the safe of W. B. Andrews in the Stewart Block. They are all bad ones, and ought to be sent up if there is the least particle of evidence against them.

Kate Bee and Annie Chaderson were arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Tapping, of American District Telegraph Company, at the store of Barnum Bros., 115 Wabsah avenue, for stealing notions from the above-named firm. A number of tea and table spoons and other small house-furnishing goods were found on them which were taken from the store of Merwin-Church, 250 and 255 Wabsah avenue.

Sunday evening the residence of S. F. English, No. 543 West Lake street, was entered by burglars who gained entrance through a front-door left unlocked by a member of the family who expected to be absent but a short time. Rummaging the upper rooms of the house, they gathered together about \$546 worth of plunder, consisting of fine clothing, jewelry, and silver-ware. They were noticed while making their departure, but not closely enough to insure identification.

closely enough to insure identification.

The \$3,000 bonds given by George Eagen in Justice Pollak's Court for the appearance of the three confidence men, "Red" Adams, Billy Fish, and W. A. Tripp, was yesterday the subject of much discussion before that Justice, Mr. Herrington, attorney for the Northwestern Railroad, insisting upon a forfeiture of the bond. The bondsmen claimed that the bonds had been stolen from the Justice's office, and therefore were not in existence, but should it be adjudged that a record of those bonds was sufficient in itself that a record of those bonds was sufficient in itself to insure a forfeiture, the men would be returned to this city, where they are now supposed to be. Mr. Herrington was inexorable, and said he would insist upon the forfeiture of the bond in any event. The men have since been indicted in Kane County, where they swindled A. H. Lava of \$125 and Ernst Boody out of \$250.

where they swindled A. H. Lava of \$125 and Brast Boody out of \$250.

Detectives Ryan and Steele recently arrested Emanuel Marks and William Deal, who has been heard of only a short time ago for holding up and robbing a man named W. T. Jones upon the corner of Twelfth street and Wabash avenue. At the time the arrest was made the officers were not sure as to what they wanted them for, but yesterday Dr. J. B. Bell, of No. 480 Dearborn avenue, visited Central Station and positively identified both as the men who last Tuesday night entered his residence by climbing up a plazza-column and thence into a chamber-window, and carried off about \$650 worth of clothing and jewelry, a report of which was given in The Tunnux. The men were noticed by the Doctor as they were escaping, but, not being armed, he had some heatiancy in following them. A boy who attempted to give canse was brought to a sudden change of mind by two bullets, both of which were fred into the air, simply as indicative of what might follow if the pursuit continued. Dr. Bell was positive of the men, and both winced perceptibly under his gaze. It was intended to keep them locked up for several days in the hope that several other cases might be found against them, but Marks pleaded off, he having been bereaved of his mother while lying in Jali. Both took changes from Justice Summerfield to Pollak, and were held in \$2,500 bail each to the oth proximo.

Pollak, and were held in \$2,500 bail each to the 6th proximo.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Ella Frayne, awindling the Michigan Southern Railroad, discharged for lack of prosecution; James T. Smith, larceny from Gus Anderson, the man whom keal shot in the left eye, \$500 to March 5; Hatter Taylor, Henry Ellet, Thomas O'Neil, Mary Riordan, Mary Muruby, thirty days each in the House of Correction; Sarah Houpt, larceny of clothing from A. Lincoln, of No. 1265 State street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; James Redmond, shooting Sergt. J. M. O'Neil, of the U. S. A. \$500 to March 3; Douglas McGeeney, whipping his mother, thirty days; Mary Simpson and John McGrath, disorderly, ten days each; John A. Talley, robbery of M. Madden, \$500 to the 27th; Maggie Foley, disorderly, ten days each; John A. Talley, robbery of M. Madden, \$500 to the 27th; Maggie Foley, disorderly, ten days each; John A. Talley, robbery of M. Madden, \$500 to the 27th; Maggie Foley, disorderly, ten days each; John A. Talley, robbery of M. Madden, \$500 to the 27th; Maggie Foley, disorderly, ten days each; John McGrathe, disorderly, thirty days. Severpl others, including Allen McClond and seven inmates of a house of ill-fame at No. 433 Clark street, took changes of venue to Justice Pollak, and there received continuances until today. Justice Scully held William Hannon, for stealing a horse and buggy belonging to John McNicholas, in \$500 bonds to the Criminal Court; Donis Hayes, larceny of a horse from C. J. Roberts, of Austin, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Gallagher, holding-up and robbing Andrew Swenson, of No. 26 Sloan street, of a silver watch, \$700 to the Criminal Court; Garrett Hayes, larceny of tools from Evan Rowland, of No. 10 De Puyster street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Justice Kaufmann awarded Ernest Taylor, wife-beater, \$10 fine and thirty days; Michael Burke, fast driving, \$5; and John Kosboski,

#### SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

Sunday evening a children's service was held at the Baptist Church, consisting of songs by the children and remarks by the pastor, the Rev. James Goodman.

Bishop Clarkson. of Nebraska, will lecture Thursday evening for the benefit of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Subject: "Sidney Smith, the Humorist, the Philosopher, and the Divine."

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
has adopted Wednesdays instead of Saturdays
as their days of departure from New York. In
order to meet the exigencies of the growing
traffic, and to satisfy their increasing paironage
among the traveling public this Course. trainc, and to satisfy their increasing patronage among the traveling public, this Company has resolved to establish weekly trips on and after April 7, from Havre. Besides the elegant accommodations of the ships of this favorite line, it offers the greatest of comforts at sea, viz.: a most refined table, which can only be equaled by the best hotels of Paris.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

On our first page will be found the thirty-first annual statement of the Connecticat Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of Hartford. No company has more fully the confidence of its members or that of the general public, and all will be glad to see, in these times of financial disaster, the undoubted evidence of the strength and soundness of this old (avortic.

#### BEATEN AGAIN.

Judge Farwell Sits Down on Mike Evans.

And Refuses to Dissolve the Injunction Concerning the Books.

But Holds Out Some Slight Hope of Modifying It.

Judge Farwell had an audience vesterday rnoon of very much the same make-up as that which has been in his court-room of late lawyers who dropped in out of mere curiosity, and the irrepressible "By Dang" with his crowd of hangers-on and sympathizers. The moving power which called this assembly together once more was the prospect of a decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction, and Judge Farwell lost no time in squaring himself on the bench and in getting down to work. The following is his decision, which, it will be seen, again leaves Mike out in the cold:

In this matter of the application of Evans, Collector of South Chicago, to dissolve the injunction which was allowed by the Court some time ago on the application of Henderson and others, tax-payers, in which the counsel were heard on Saturday, I have looked the matter over, and will announce the view I take of it and the conclusions which I have come to.

bave come to.

THE MAIN GROUND UPON WHICH THIS INJUNCTION WAS ALLOWED—
perhaps I might say the only ground—was that there were property interests at stake, either of the public or of the tax-payers, because coarts of equity do not in any ordinary case interpose to direct officers how to conduct themselves—that is, what to do or what not to do—unless there is some property right or interest at stake which requires their interposition by injunction. It was then stated, and appeared, that there was danger that the County Clerk would give the warrant and papers necessary for the collection of taxes to the Collector without his producing the proper bond, properly approved, and I enjoined the County Clerk from handsag over such documents, and the Collector from receiving them, except with a proper bond, properly approved. Since that injunction was sliowed, it seems from the papers now before me, that the defendant, Evans, nas made efforts through the contra to have his bond approved; that two applications have been made to the common-law Judges of this Courfe of a mandamus to have his bond approved; that two applications were denied by the Court who had them. Now, were denied by the Court who had them. Now, when the made to everything which, by the ruings of the Judges of this Court who had them. Now, that the made one everything which, by the ruings of the Judges of this Court who had the mandamus proceedings before them, he was nuder any obligation to do.—averything which, by the ruings of the Judges of this Court who had the mandamus proceedings before them, he was nuder any obligation to do.—averything which, by the ruings of the Judges of this Court who had the mandamus proceedings before them, he was nuder any obligation to do.—averything which, by the ruings of the Judges of this Court who had the mandamus proceedings before them, he was nuder any obligation to do.—averything which he has prevented, and the therefore he has the this court and the through the substitution shall be dissolved, which promise the b

word as to the view I take of this question. The law requires that the bond shall be properly presented by the Collector with his sureties, properly executed, to be approved by the Supervisor and Town Clerk for the town; that the Town Supervisor shall then, or as soon as possible thereafter, file such bond with such approval indorsed thereon in the office of the Recorder, who shall record the whole, including the oath, and keep it in such a book to be provided for the parpose, and when recorded it shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk by the Recorder, said bond, when so filed, shall be a lien against the real estate of such Town or District Collector until he shall have compiled with all the conditions thereof. Now, here is a bond which the officer of the town, who may be said to represent the interest of the town, who may be said to represent the interest of the town crganization, the Supervisor,—not merely does not approve, but refuses to approve. He is the person who is to approve of it. He is the representative of the town interests more pecculiarly than any other person. This bond was made out, and is presented to him and the Town Clerk for their approval. The Town Clerk signs it, and the Supervisor refuses it. I think it is quite doubtful whether such a bond as that was, without his approval indorsed upon it.

COULD BE MADE A LIEN UPON THE REAL ESTATE of the Collector. The Recorder has no right to record a bond which is not properly approved. It has no business in the Recorder's office. Again, if a suit were to be brought upon the bond against the sureties, of course they wouldn't want to pay it not ske it. It is not good, and I refuse to have the bond. I now think it a very serious question whether the sureties would be holden for such a bond. It is a matter that courts and lawyers would differ about everywhere.

But it is said that this Court may do more than that; that this Court may fix conditions upon which this injunction is to be dissolved; that the sureties may be required to consent to

them. I don't think that is the province of this Court. I think I would be TRAVELING BETOND MY DUTIES and my discretion if I attempted by my orders and my rules in such cases to substitute my notion of what the laws are and place new conditions. I don't think I have any right to interfere for any such purpose, or to have it result in any such course of action. Indeed, all I have a right to do in this case is to stop these people, provided the interests of the public or taxpayers are jeoparded; but if I find they are not in jeopardy, I can take my hands off, and they can go on and do the best they can. As to the right to collect under the bond, I think it a doubtful question. I don't feel at liberty, therefore, to go off into these side-cut expeditions and attempt to get up conditions and arrangements by which the public may be secured. The law is clear. All those matters have been provided for, and the duties of officers are plain and clear. It might look as though I approved of the County Clerk's giving up the books and papers. I certainly should make no such order nor anything that would look like it. I think, therefore, on the whole, that the granting of the injunction was right, and it should not be dissolved. The motion is therefore overruled.

Mr. Fuller was going to say something about

Mr. Fuller was going to say something about his Honor having considered whether they could under the bond— when

"Yes, and that is a proper thing for me to do. You have a remedy to compel the Supervisor to approve this bond, if in the law he ought to do t. You have tried that twice. You have a right to

APPLY POR A MANDAMOS against the County Clerk to compel him to give the books and papers. If you have such docu-ments as entitle you to them. But perhaps you ments as entitle you to them. But perhaps you wouldn't succeed in that, although that is not for me to say. If any modification is necessary to enable you to do that, I should propose to modify it. But to take my hands off and to allow you to do all you might do without the order of the Court would not be proper. You have already had two mandamus proceedings in this Court without any application being made here, and it was not necessary. If you want a modification for any such legal proceedings, on a proper application, if I see no reason why it should not be granted, I will grant it."

Mr. Fulier—Would your Honor consider an opplication now!

Mr. Fuller—would your Honor consider an opplication now!

Judge Farwell—I think it would save time and trouble for you to present a petition stating what you wish, and then I will modify the

injunction. I think it is safer to modify it with reference to some particular action intended than to use more general language, which might raise a quarrel hereafter as to what you have the right to do. It is not intended to prevent your taking legal steps. I never said that, and I have no objections to your making them as an application for a mandamus.

Mr. Herrick—The only point there is this: that this is brought against the County Clerk and Evans jointly, upon the theory that they propose to act in concert. Of course, any legal proceeding instituted by the one against the other, in which the public could take any part, would hardly be within the spirit of the injunction.

would hardly be within the spirit of the injunction.

Judge Farwell reiterated his desire that counsel should express what they desired at another time in writing, and remarked that, if the facts presented were reasonable, he might dispose the injunction; that he might not arrive at the same conclusions at which Supervisor Lincoln did, although perhaps the latter was right. It was the Supervisor's duty to attend to this matter, and the Judge did not wish to say anything about it. It was the Court's discretion that was called for. He had to act on his view of the case, and that was the question he still had to consider, whether the public and the taxpayers would be protected by this bond.

And so it was left, with the understanding that Mr. Fuller is to make an application in a few days for a modification of the injunction.

After Judge Farwell had delivered his opinion, a Tribunz reporter encountered Mike Evans, who had stood leaning up against a door while the decision was being delivered. He looked disappointed and crestfallen. Said the reporter: "What will you do next?"

"Faith, and I don't know, by dang."

"Will you let the matter rest, or go still further?"

"I don't know, by dang, what I will do."

"I don't know, by dang, what I will do."
And then he went to consult with his attorney, Mr. Fuller.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

The Whole of Nova Scotia Intensely Excited by a Judicial Decision—The Present Seal of the Province of No Legal Value—Other

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HALIFAX, Feb. 26.—Some excitement exists among lawyers over the question raised in the Supreme Court relating to the precedence of Queen's counsel. Last year the Nova Scotia Government appointed a number of Queen's counsel, giving them precudence over counsel appointed by the Governor-General in 1872. One of the latter is contesting his right to precedence, and showed that the documents appointing the local Government Queen's counsel were the seal established by the proclamation of Her Majesty in 1868. The Judges said the matter was of so much importance that they would take time to prepare judgment. What effect the worthlessness of the seal may have on other documents bearing. it is a question causing much speculation. The matter was brought up in the Legislative Assembly this evening. After some discussion the Provincial Secretary promised to lay before the House all papers and correspondence with the seal.

To the Western Associated Press.
TORONTO, Feb. 26.—A special from Halifax says a question of precedence having arisen be-tween certain Queen's counsel, an affidayit was read in the Supreme Court Saturday setting forth that the seal attached to the commission of the Queen's counsel appointed by the local Government was not the great seal of the Province, but an old seal ordered returned by the Imperial Government in 1869. The Premier of the local Government admitted the Govern ment had been using the old seal. The Court expressed astonishment at such contempt for her Majesty's authorized and expressed opinher Majesty's authorized and expressed opinion, and said all acts requiring the great seal done since 1860 were totally void. This state of affairs leaves Nova Scotia without a Parliament and without a Government, with all grants of marriage licenses and consequently marriages, and all commissions since 1860 totally void. The greatest excitement prevails in consequence. The Chief-Justice, after unimating it would require imperial legislation to rectify the matter, adjourned the Court for ten days for a full inquiry.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26. — About 100 letters, opened at the end, have been found under the floor of a house lately occupied by Postmaster Hainchaud, at Hochelaga. The letters were addressed to parties in the village. Intense indignation exists against the Postmaster. The Post-Office authorities are investigating the matter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Senator Read introduced a bill into the Upper House making it illegal to carry loaded pistols. He proposes to impose a fine of from \$10 to \$40 for violation of the act.

## UNSOLDIERLY BRAVES.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 26.—The court-martial in the case of Lieut. Conner, of the Twenty-third Infantry, which has been sitting for some time past, has adjourned. The sen tence will be promulgated in a few days by Gen. Pope. Another court-martial is sitting in Gen. Pope. Another court-martial is sitting in the case of Lieut. Taylor, of the same regiment, charged with being drunk when on duty. This regiment has only been stationed at Ft. Leavenworth for a few months. This afternoon, four United States prisoners confined in the military prison at Ft. Leavenworth overpowered the guard and escaped. They took with them two or three guns, which they forced from their keeper. The military are to-night scouring the city and vicinity, and are hopeful of recapturing them.

#### INSANE.

DUBUQUE, In., Feb. 21.—Mr. James Welsh, who was recently acquitted after an imprisonment of several months for shooting his father-in-law, Michael Duggan, last evening brought his wife to this city to be taken to the Insane Asylum. Mrs. Welsh began to show symptoms asyum. Mrs. Weish began to show symptoms of insanity about the time of her husband's trial, and has since been growing worse, and yesterday she grew so violent that her husband, learing for the life of the babe, brought her here and had the Sheriff take her in charge.

THE WINDSOR. It really costs less to live at the Windsor Hotel on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, New York, than to hire a house and provide the luxuries which are supplied to their guests. There are very many wealthy fami-lies who avail themselves of the comforts of this hotel. There is always a care attending the details of housekeeping, and what with rent and farni-ture, servants' hire, and table expenses, it is econ-omy to patronize this palatial home. It cannot be surpassed, and is seldom equaled.

SWIMMING, ONE OF THE PALMER HOUSE LUXURIES. Since Dr. McChesney completed and opened his new medical bath to the public, his immense Swimming-Bath, like his Turkish, Russian, and Electric Baths, have become famous. MADE FROM THE FRUIT.

Purchase and use none but Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, made from the fruit, contain-ing their natural and delicate taste. PIANOS FOR RENT.

PIANUS FOR RENI.

A large assortment of superior upright and square pianos, constantly on hand, for rent at very low rates. Second-hand pianos closing out at great bargains. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

Toselli's Proposed Aquarium.

A project of M. Toselli for a grand aquarium at the Paris Exhibition in 1878 is given in Les Mondes. The aquarium will be formed of an immense iron case, on the bottom of which will be rocks, sand-banks, aquatic plants, etc. Around the case will be several galleries, by which the public may walk and view the interior with all its aquatic animals. You visit first the top story, and see M. Toselli's "marine mole," or diving-bell, go down and come up independently of any cord or air-tube. Then you go down to the four lower galleries in succession. From the interior of his mole, M. Toselli illuminates the water at the bottom with an electric light, showing distinctly the rocks, sponges, corais, oysters, and various zoophytes. He will also exhibic in use the various grasping instruments and organs of locomotion connected with the mole. A boat loaded with eight or ten tons of stone will be sunk from the surface, and M. Toselli will recover it by a pneumatic metaod, without cords or chains. The marine mole will be capable of containing four persons who may wish to make a descent in it.

MARRIAGES.

BULLEN-BEAVIS-Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Harvey, 56 Artesian-sv, by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, R. F. Bullen, M. D., and Jennie, third daughter of the late John Beavis, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

GUNN-In this city, Sunday, Feb. 25, In. W. Gunn, aged 68 years and 11 months.

of M. S. Jadas, of this city.

22 Cincinnati and Memphis (Tenn.)

please copy.

MATTES—On Sunday, Feb. 25, at his less redence, No. 248 Lincoln-av., after a long and vere illness, one of our old settlers. Matter, in 72d year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 1:30 o'day.

Friends of the family are invited. Friends of the family are invited.

TRUNKEY—At 348 Carroll-av., Peh. 26, Make Mary, daughter of Jerome and Mary Trunkey, and 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral from residence Wednesday at 11 a. a. ROGERS—On Monday afternoon, the 22th inst. at her late residence, No. 182 Loomis-at, Abo. A., wife of F. W. H. Rogers, in the 62d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Worwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

UNION VETERAN CLUB pecial meeting of the Chicago Union Vehica called for this evening at half-past club-room, Grand Pacine Hotel. The nee of every member is desired, as imports demand their presence.

Fifth-av. and Fiftieth-st. OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL,

NEW YORK. This new and elegant hotel, conducted on the ropean plan, with a Cuisine of unsurpassed creek and at prices in harmony with the times, is new for the reception of guesta, either permanent or sient. Situation one of the finest in the city, ask in five minutes walk of the Orand Central for Great care has been taken with the ventitationing, and plumbing. The dressing rooms in the secondaring bath and toffet appointments, are exparate, thereby avoiding the escape of swerrer poisonous gases into the aleeping apartments.

GALE, FULLER & CO., 1 AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE 50 Rolls Carpeting, White Granite and Yeller Ware, Table Cutlery, Groceries, and Wooden Ware.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 28, at 10 o'cled At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 William 800 PACKAGES

Assorted Glassware Wednesday Morning, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock at salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-ay. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austlesse VALUABLE PROPERT To be Sold Without Re

We are instructed to announce the sale at public on Wednesday, Feb. 28 next at 11 o'clock a. m., o premises, a complete dutillery: building machinery, with two acres of ground sit erossing of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis. Danville & Vincennes Italiroses. The proofered separately or together. Fullpare given by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assand 150 Wabash av.

900 LOTS

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOO Woolens, Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawis, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Boots and M Thursday Morning, March 1, at 9:30, At ealegrooms 118 & 120 Wabsah er.
The stock will embrace full lines of desirable res
10,000 yards HAMBURG EMBRODES

Of the nicest and most showy patierra.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Applicates. By G. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 9:80 a. m. DRY GOODS HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

CARPETS-1 o'clock p. E Our Second Large Spring Trade Sal

Boots, Shoes & Slip Will be made WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19% a. m. prompt, and will include Laboratory and will include Laboratory and the VERY BEST and mesonable goods. We shall also close on the balance of the stock of JACOB RENCE, Boot and Shoe Dealer.

Catalogues ready Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & O. .

68 & 70 Walson St.

FOURTH ANNUAL SAL FOR THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. On THURSDAY, March 1, at 9% o'clast 3, ackages of Unclaimed Merchandise, bom it may concern.

G. P. GORE & CO., Am

For Tuesday. Feb. 27. at 9:30 a. AT OUR STORES, New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Set

By ELISON, POMEROY & O

ral Honsehold Goods, Carpets, Generalise, etc. ELISON, POMEROY By JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co. 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-di BOOTS AND SHOE TUESDAY MORNING, Peb. 27, at 9:30 s'aid.
First-class line of New Goods. Cong., Am.
Children's and Misses' Shoes, without reservaJAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auction

RADDIN & CLAPP, AUCTION AND COMMISSION

BOOTS & SHOES 83 and 85 Wabash-av., Will offer a large line of new Seasonable de-instructived, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, 10 a. m. By L. MOSES & CO., actioneers, 25 East Washington-st.

Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9:30 a. m., large sal

CANDY CELEBRATED that the Union expression orders GUNTHER tioner. Chicago.

VOLUME XX

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